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BREZHNEV, SOCIALIST LEADERS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

LD031240 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, received today representatives of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International: Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Consultative Council on Disarmament of the Socialist International, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland; Walter Hacker, secretary of the Consultative Council, secretary for international questions of the Board of the Socialist Party of Austria; and S. Taguchi, member of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party of Democratic Socialism of Japan.

Leonid Brezhnev called the attention of the representatives of the Socialist International to the dangerous consequences the present policy of the NATO bloc above all that of the USA, its main force, may have for the cause of world peace. Never before, since the end of World War Two, has the situation been so serious.

As for the Soviet Union and its leadership, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, we are firmly convinced that it is a madness for any state to build its policy with an eye to a nuclear war, to victory in this war. This is an irresponsible, adventurist play with the destinies of mankind. The main thing today is to remove the danger of war. That is the aim of the Soviet Union's foreign policy efforts.

Diplomacy requires "denouements" and not "linkages", L.I. Brezhnev said. The tangled knot of conflict situations and disputed problems in the present world cannot be cut by any sword. The only way is the way of patient constructive talks, talks ensuring a real reduction and destruction of arms.

Turning to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, Leonid Brezhnev said that the initial stage of these talks gives rise to certain wariness because of the obvious reluctance of the American side to look for a basis of a mutually acceptable agreement. The "zero option" which was suggested by Washington and which means the Soviet Union should liquidate unilaterally all its medium range missiles, cannot be called a serious proposal. Both NATO's decision of December 1979 and "Reagan's plan" completely contradict the principle of equality and equal security. They are aimed at upsetting the present military balance in Europe and on the global scale to the detriment of the security of the Soviet Union and its allies.

By contrast, the Soviet Union is prepared already now to reach agreement on the refusal of both sides, the East and the West, to have any types of medium-range weapons aimed at targets in Europe. We can even go still further: To agree on delivering Europe completely of nuclear weapons both those of medium range and tactical weapons. That would be a real "zero option". The Soviet Union is prepared for this. If the NATO countries agree with such a really zero option the cause of peace in Europe (and perhaps the world over) will be put on an unprecedentedy firm basis.

If the West is not yet ready for radical decisions, Leonid Brezhnev said, we agree, as a beginning, to come to terms on a big reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments by each side to one-third or even more, by doing so stage by stage: To reduce the arsenals of the sides in the next few years approximately by one-third and then go ahead. It goes without saying, of course, that the overall amount of such means in possession of the NATO powers and the Soviet Union should be kept equal at all stages.

It is also well known that the Soviet Union, willing to facilitate the attainment of agreement, suggested freezing qualitatively and quantitatively the medium-range means of both sides in Europe for the period of negotiations.

We would be ready, already during such a moratorium, to reduce unilaterally a certain part of our medium-range armaments in the European part of the USSR.

Such is, in brief, our position on the question of reduction of nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. We are prepared at any time to translate it into appropriate agreements, or for a start, into a general statement of principle of the sides, and we continue to hope for a positive reaction from the USA.

Of no less importance would be the attainment of agreement between the USSR and USA on another major problem of the time, the limitation of strategic arms. The U.S. administration states from time to time that it is allegedly interested in radical reductions of strategic armaments. But in actual fact Washington is doing nothing for this and even avoids resuming of talks under various far-fetched pretexts.

The principled line of the Soviet Union, formulated by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, consists in the firm defence of peace, Leonid Brezhnev stressed. The USSR will continue saturating the provisions of the peace programme, adopted by the Congress, with new concrete initiatives in its striving to reduce the war danger, to strengthen peace and to deepen detente.

The CPSU, Leonid Brezhnev said, intends to pursue consistently the line, reaffirmed by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, in its relations with the Socialist International and the parties belonging to it, in which it sees a very influential sociopolitical force. This is a line for dialogue and cooperation. There are still no small reserves for the expansion of cooperation in the struggle for the preservation and consolidation of detente. The main global problem of the day, that of preventing the world from sliding down to a thermonuclear catastrophe, demands -- despite all differences and disagreements -- that a common language and, what is most important, common decisions should be found.

Kalevi Sorsa thanked Leonid Brezhnev for setting forth in detail the Soviet Union's positions on the most urgent problems of the present international situation. He stressed the importance of the personal contribution made by Leonid Brezhnev to the efforts to promote the cause of detente and disarmament.

Kalevi Sorsa said that shortly after a working group of the Socialist International had visited Moscow in 1979 the development of international events took a negative turn. The Socialist International and the parties affiliated with it expressed more than once their deep concern over these events and also their firm determination not to relax efforts in the matter of continuing the dialogue, detente and disarmament.

In the present situation, he said, the intensification of the arms race represents the greatest danger to all mankind.

The Bureau of the Socialist International adopted in September last year a resolution on disarmament, submitted by the Consultative Council. In December, 1981, the Presidium of the Socialist International urged all those concerned not to use the crisis in Poland as a pretext for relaxing efforts in questions of detente and arms control.

In the opinion of the Bureau of the Socialist International the most important of the concrete proposals for practical steps to develop the process of disarmament is the resumption of talks on strategic arms limitation, an effective reduction of medium-range nuclear forces in Europe, prohibition of the neutron bomb, the convocation of a conference on disarmament in Europe, the establishment of nuclear-free zones and limitation of international arms trade.

The meeting took place in a friendly and business like atmosphere.

BOGACHEV ON U.S. 'POSTURING' AT ARMS TALKS

LD021902 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 2 Feb 82

["Does the United States Have a Stand at the Geneva Negotiations?" -- TASS headline; by TASS special correspondent Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Geneva, 2 Feb, TASS -- Local journalists are telling a mirthless diplomatic joke. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig listens to Paul Nitze speaking by telephone with the Soviet representative: "No... No... Impossible... Conditions are not ripe yet," -- the head of the U.S. delegation at the negotiations on nuclear armaments in Europe monotonously says into the telephone receiver. Then he makes a brief pause, and clearly pronounces: "Yes." "Who allowed you to answer the Russians 'yes'?" exclaims an indignant Haig, rising from his armchair. "I am sorry but he asked me whether I hear him well", said Paul Nitze.

The joke reflects the U.S. approach to the negotiations. As was reported by the American NEWSWEEK a few years ago Ronald Reagan, then the governor of California, disclosed to his son his cherished dream -- to sit at a table of negotiations with a Soviet delegation, to listen attentively to their proposals and then answer with a categoric "no" and for sure in the Russian language.

A year ago Eugene Rostow, appointed to the post of director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, frankly admitted that in the Reagan administration nobody knows what should be the U.S. stand at negotiations on nuclear armaments. The situation seemingly has not changed for the better till now. The U.S. approach to negotiations on reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe can be described only as just a cynical posturing.

The American side, which was compelled to agree to sit at a table of negotiations with the USSR under the pressure of the public opinion in Western Europe, started agonizingly searching for at least a semblance of a stand on medium-range nuclear armaments.

In this search Washington was guided by two criteria: First -- American proposals should be unacceptable for the Soviet Union so that nothing could hamper deployment of new American missiles in Europe; second -- these proposals should somehow pacify at least a part of the West European population, who are the least experienced in political affairs, and who feel concern over U.S. preparations for "a limited" nuclear war in the continent.

A version, suitable for Washington, was found in the so-called "zero option", which was earlier mulled in governmental circles of some West European NATO countries. Quite recently Haig himself described the "option" as "absurd." There is ground to believe that the United States put forward that version with doubts as if fearing lest the Soviet Union miscalculates and accepts it.

The "zero option" seeks no more and no less but the dismantling of all Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for the U.S. renunciation of its plans of deploying cruise missiles and "Pershing-II" missiles, which are only on the drawing boards. According to Reagan's proposals, American forward-based nuclear forces (more than 700 units) would stay on their positions, aiming at the USSR and other socialist countries. Washington refuses to take into account, even when estimating the balance of forces of the sides, the nuclear forces of Britain and France (about 300 units) that can reach targets on the USSR's territory.

With the existing parity of the nuclear forces of the sides in Europe, adoption of the "zero option" as Reagan proposes, would mean unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

The USA obviously does not want to have any agreement on nuclear armaments in Europe. Washington's main aim remains to attain military superiority in the continent.

Seemingly, the American side uses the "zero option, Reagan-way" only as a fig leaf to hide its ominous military plans from the population of West European countries.

As was noted a few days ago in the newspaper Washington POST by veteran of the American diplomatic service George Ball, the unwillingness of Europe to have on its territory medium-range missiles stems primarily from growing suspicions, spurred by careless statements of the White House, that the Reagan administration views these missiles not as a means of deterrence but as a means of warfare... The Europeans do not belive any longer that America can and is willing to preserve peace; they believe that the United States could draw them into a war.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS IN GENEVA

LD021210 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 2 Feb, TASS -- A session of the disarmament committee was opened here today. The agenda includes discussion of a number of important items related to the problem of general and complete disarmament and also the working out of steps for limiting or banning separate types of arms.

The representatives of 40 countries will consider, specifically, questions of limiting the nuclear and chemical arms race, and a ban on the neutron weapon. On the Soviet initiative, the committee will discuss the question of preventing the conversion of outer space into an arena of the arms race.

Shishkovskiy Report

LD022136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A routine session of the disarmament committee opened today in Geneva's Palais des Nations. Our correspondent Vsevold Shishkovskiy reports from Geneva:

[Begin recording] The present session is the last before the holding of the second UN's special disarmament session in New York from which the peoples of the world expect important decisions. In the opinion of the Soviet delegation, in the remaining 2 and 1/2 months the committee must take concrete steps in the right direction, above all in the solution of problems pertaining to the limitation of nuclear armaments and nuclear disarmament. Indeed, there are all the prerequisites to complete the working out of a draft of an all-embracing program of disarmament and also a draft treaty on banning radiological weapons. It should also be possible to formulate some important clauses for a convention banning the use of chemical weapons and to start talks on the limitation of armaments in outer space.

Unfortunately, it must be noted that the work of the disarmament committee has come to a halt and the representatives of the leading Western countries are to blame for this.

These points were brought to the attention of the committee today by the head of the USSR delegation, Viktor Israelyan, who once again stressed that the Soviet delegation intends to make every effort for the achievement of fruitful results at the present session of the disarmament committee. This session can and must justify the hopes pinned on it by the peoples of the world. [end recording]

MBFR ENVOY REJECTS BELGIAN STATEMENTS ON POLAND

LD282056 Moscow TASS in English 2008 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Vienna, 28 Jan, TASS -- Addressing a plenary meeting of the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe, the head of the Belgian delegation was trying to present in a distorted light the measures taken by the Polish Government in connection with the introduction of martial law in the Polish People's Republic.

The head of the Belgian delegation made in this connection tendentious statements about Poland and the Soviet Union. Ambassador S. Przigodski and head of the Soviet delegation Ambassador V. Mikhaylov rejected the statements by the Belgian representative as inappropriate and having nothing to do with the subject of the Vienna talks. It was stressed that such attempts are incompatible with the generally recognized standards of international law and constitute unprecedented interference in the internal affairs of a soverign state. Such attempts pursue the aim of distracting attention from the resolution of the main task of the talks -- a reduction of forces and arms in central Europe.

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS POLICY

Kornilov Article

PM021221 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Yu. Kornilov article: "'Silent Killers': The United States Continues to Stockpile Chemical Weapons"]

[Text] ...Soldiers in gas masks storming enemy "defensive positions"; storehouses and bunkers stuffed with canisters of poisonous substances; intensive work to build a plant for the production of binary shells in Pine Bluff -- all were recently featured in a program put out by the U.S. NBC television company. The voice-over stressed that large-scale preparations for chemical warfare are proceeding at full speed in the United States.

Why? Does the 1925 Geneva protocol banning gas warfare not bear the signature of the U.S. representative? Was an accord not reached back in 1974 that the USSR and the United States would make a joint initiative in the disarmament committee to ban the most dangerous and lethal chemical warfare devices?

Yes, the United States did sign the Geneva protocol, albeit only in 1975 -- after a delay of half a century. Yes, the United States did agree to participate in talks connected with elaborating an international convention to outlaw chemical warfare weapons. But as was pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, these talks made "unacceptably slow" progress and were then broken off altogether through the fault of the United States.

It is a truism that nothing can remain a secret forever. It is now obvious to the whole world that while Washington diplomats were hypocritically holding forth from the platform of UN forums about how the United States "opposes chemical warfare weapons," quite a different operation, one hostile to peace, was actively under way, although without undue fuss, in Washington, in the bowels of the Pentagon....

Back in 1978 $111 million were earmarked for the development of chemical weapons in the United States. In 1979 this sum had increased to $123 million.

But whereas then U.S. preparations for chemical warfare were being made, as it were, one step at a time, this process was later increasingly to resemble an all-out race. This is not surprising since, according to the U.S. magazine ARMED FORCES JOURNAL, when the present U.S. administration, which is openly pursuing a policy of undermining detente and wrecking the current approximate equilibrium of forces in the world, came to office "the U.S. advocates of increasing the chemical weapons arsenal found in the person of President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig loyal allies and high patrons." The result is all too obvious: According to the New York TIMES, it is planned to spend a cool $445 million on the production of chemical and bacteriological weapons in fiscal 1982, and that figure will rise to $810 million in the following year. The U.S. Armed Forces have more than 90 types of chemical ammunition at their disposal weighing a total of more than 150,000 tons. Across the ocean the press boasts that the United States has the world's largest arsenal of "silent death."

Whereas in the nuclear arms sphere the favorite brainchild of the White House and the Pentagon is the barbaric neutron bomb, the same role is played by chemical weapons, for whose production Congress has already earmarked $20 million and which, according to the New York TIMES, "are to be the centerpiece of the U.S. chemical arsenal." What are these weapons? Binary ammunition is shells, bombs and missile warheads packed with two components which when mixed on explosion form a highly toxic poison.

So where, in what part of the world do the strategists across the ocean plan to make extensive use of their vile stock of "silent killers?" It is clear from the Pentagon leaders' statements that they presume that chemical weapons cannot threaten the United States itself. The Pentagon regards Europe as the main proving ground for chemical warfare (as well as neutron warfare).

By pressuring and blackmailing its NATO partners the United States is trying to cram as many not only missiles and nuclear warheads but also as many chemical "seeds of death" as possible into West Europe. On the territory of the FRG, for example, more than 2,000 tons os poisons labeled made in USA have already been stockpiled. There are press reports that the United States plans to get Italy to consent to the stockpiling of U.S. ammunition filled with poison gases in the cities of Verona and Vincenza. Nor has Britain escaped Washington's "attentions."

The Pentagon "brass hats" are already preparing NATO's armed forces for a "chemical apocalypse." Last year many foreign press organs published photographs taken in West Europe during NATO's Autumn Forge-81 maneuvers, which were held "under chemical warfare conditions." They showed thousands of soldiers giving "battle" wearing gas masks and protective suits, while battlefields and entire cities were shrouded in white smoke simulating biological and chemical poisons....

The facts show that certain circles in the United States, which regard force as an all-purpose instrument of foreign policy, are casting West Europe in the role of a "gas chamber." This approach fits in perfectly with the Pentagon-devised strategy of so-called "integrated warfare" -- a strategy designed to train the U.S. Armed Forces to simultaneously engage in conventional nuclear and chemical warfare.

This is, as it were, "Washington s view of the future," yet even now the Pentagon and the U.S. secret services are actively testing "chemical killers" in various parts of the world. Poison-filled bombs are being supplied to gangs which have been trained with U.S. dollars to invade sovereign Afghanistan. Chemical weapons are widely employed by the regime in El Salvador, which is armed and protected by Washington and is waging war on its own people. The Cuban press writes that the CIA is using chemical and bacteriological weapons against Cuba and that this was the cause of the outbreak of an epidemic of dengue fever on the island.

Washington's aggressive course has also been given suitable "propaganda backup." U.S. representatives in various UN agencies have been mobilized to fake and spread claims which they know to be false that the USSR "is making all-out preparations for chemical warfare" and that Soviet-made chemical and toxin weapons have been used in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan. This is all pure slander. It is no coincidence that those who concoct these malicious fabrications are studiously silent about a number of incontrovertible facts. What facts? The fact that the Soviet Union has consistently advocated outlawing chemical weapons as soon as possible and that back in 1969 the USSR and the other socialist countries submitted a specific draft convention banning chemical and bacteriological weapons for dicussion at international forums and. in 1972, the draft document "On Banning the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Destroying Such Weapons."

...Some time ago sensational articles on the "Spandau finds" appeared in the West German press.

In this part of West Berlin an enormous cache of poisons buried by retreating Hitlerite units was discovered. The Nazis thus elected not to use the chemical weapons. Today's pretenders to world dominion do not hide "silent killers" in secret bunkers. They are openly pursuing a policy of blocking talks on banning chemical weapons and proclaiming their policy of making large-scale preparations for chemical warfare.

Anichkin Commentary

LD031142 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Oleg Anichkin commentary]

[Excerpts] Reports from Washington indicate that the United States has practically completed the development of binary shells, a new generation of mass destruction chemical arms. Commentary is by Oleg Anichkin:

Washington has been making every effort to justify and cover up the launching of a new round of the race in chemical arms. It has been spreading lies about what it termed the use of Soviet-made chemical arms in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. When all these irresponsible claims were shown to be false following enquires, the United States changed its tactics. Now it says that only a mighty arsenal of chemical arms can bring about success at talks on banning chemical arms. Washington is clearly banking on starting another arms race round. That is why it has invariably refused to hold talks on banning chemical arms.

A report carried by the Washington POST the other day sheds some light on the reasons that prompted the American move. The newspaper says that the administration has decided that more talks on liquidating the chemical arms stockpiles can hardly lead to a verifiable agreement before the first batch of binary shells is produced. This stand is in full agreement with the overall approach adopted by the American administration to arms limitation. Washington wants first of all to become superior in arms and then talks about arms limitation. This approach has manifested itself in many spheres of arms limitation, including the limitation of chemical arms. At the last General Assembly session the United States was the only country to vote against an appeal to facilitate talks on banning chemical arms, including the Soviet-American talks.

The United States is producing a new generation of chemical arms and expanding the stockpiles of chemical arms. Naturally, any talks on banning chemical arms are a hindrance in its way. This is the only conclusion one can draw from the actions of the American administration, which is assuming a grave responsibility for launching another arms race round.

IZVESTIYA Story

LD021830 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 2 Feb 82

["The Pentagon's Chemical Weapons Arsenals" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- "Mankind should be clearly aware of the threat posed by the development of new kinds of chemical weapons by the U.S. military establishment," IZVESTIYA stresses today.

The newspaper points out that already 150,000 tons of deadly poisonous chemicals have been stockpiled in U.S. warehouses. They include almost three million artillery shells, tens of thousands of air bombs and hundreds of thousands of mines filled with nerve gases. The Pentagon's programme for the build-up of its chemical weapons arsenals provides for a three-fold increase in the production capacity of the chemical agents plant in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. As much as 20 million dollars have already been earmarked for construction work, which is to be completed in the middle of 1983. "In addition, it has become known that the United States plans to build new factories to produce bombs and shells filled with nerve gas 'VX', which can remain in the air for several days, preserving its deadly effects," the newspaper adds.

"These barbarous means of the mass annihilation of people are intended by the U.S. military strategists for use outside the United States," IZVESTIYA says. The Pentagon makes no secret of the fact that Europe is viewed as one of the principal theatres of chemical warfare. Altogether 40,000 tons of various chemical agents have already been stockpiled at six U.S. bases on American territory, on the Johnson Atoll in the Pacific and also in West Germany.

Against the background of these war preparations, the newspaper says, "no false 'reassurances' of the Pentagon nor the inglorious pretext of the 'Soviet threat' can blot out the incontrovertible fact that the United States is spurring on the arms race and preparations for large-scale chemical warfare. These facts show that the main threat to peace and the security of nations is posed not by the USSR, which has on more than one occasion proposed that all types of chemical and bacteriological weapons be banned forever, but by the United States," the newspaper stresses.

RPP View

LD021544 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1300 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] It has become known that the United States, which is forging ahead with the production of chemical weapons, intends to use them first of all in Asia. As can be seen from reports in the American press, chemical weapons are considered by the Pentagon specialists to be one of the most effective means for conducting local actions which the Pentagon intends to carry out in regions where there are no targets justifying the use of more costly weapons of mass destruction.

All this talk is supplemented by an even more cynical conclusion, namely that the use of chemical weapons can be conducted secretly and that is why, unlike the use of nuclear means, it is not connected with the risk of an immediate reaction and not (?growing) a limited conflict into a global war. One can judge about the rate and the scope with which the United States ruling circles have tackled this problem of their horrible designs from the latest step undertaken by the White House. President Reagan has approved a program of producing new chemical weapons covering the next 6 years and which already is estimated to amount to $6 billion. This program provides for the production of hundreds of thousands of rounds of so-called binary artillery shells and air bombs filled with nerve [word indistinct] gases. Apparently fearing that the world public will look at this step of the United States with indignation, as well as the American program of producing a neutron weapon, the White House hurriedly announced that the chemical weapons designated for use in (?fighting) operations with mass participation of ground forces will be stored on the territory of the United States and that it will be transferred to other countries and regions allegedly only in case of extreme necessity.

Now, even if one takes this claim very seriously, it changes very little. Washington, which is openly taking upon itself the right to dictate its will to others, also leaves up to itself the right to determine what it considers to be extremely necessary in order to transfer chemical weapons to this or that part of the globe. And one can ask the following question: Were the arsenals at American war bases in Asia so far closed to chemical weapons themselves? Actually, in the United States [word indistinct] itself not so long ago as the end of last year it was publicly announced that the Pentagon already had stockpiled 150,000 tons of toxic substances and poison chemicals were used for stuffing 3 million shells, mines and air bombs which are stored not only at scores of bases on the United States mainland but also at war bases in the Pacific Ocean. What concerns the presence of chemical weapons at American war bases in the Indian Ocean and a number of Asian countries, then Washington usually denies it. [sentence as heard] However, during the years of the American aggression in Vietnam, and now when Washington is waging an undeclared war against the peoples of Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the use of American-made chemical weapons has been observed many times.

Moreover, during the Vietnamese war chemical weapons led to the deaths of thousands of people and the destruction of vegetation, and this was dropped by American bombers taking off from aerodromes in Thailand and the Philippines, as well as from war bases located in the basin of the Indian Ocean.

Judging by how rapidly the armaments are being replenished, including chemical grenades, shells and mines, by the gangs operating against Kampuchea and Afghanistan, their deliveries have been considerably stepped up to American war bases in Asia. And to this it should be added that the American interventionist forces, the rapid deployment corps, according to the admission of the Pentagon leaders themselves, are also armed with chemical weapons. The tactics of using these forces in Asia are such that, not being overburdened with weaponry and in a short period, they should be transferred to American bases, a kind of transshipping post where already there are stockpiles of all the weaponry they need.

Warning about the ominous preparations of the United States for chemical warfare, one cannot but recall the prophetic words of Jawaharlal Nehru who said: As long as we do not liquidate the American war bases in Asia, peace and the lives of millions of people will always be in danger.

'FRIENDSHIP-82' JOINT EXERCISES END 30 JAN

LD301544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Prague -- The 'Friendship-82' joint tactical exercises ended in Czechoslovakia today. The servicemen of the USSR, the CSSR and Hungary practized coordination between subunits of various arms of the forces and exchanged experiences in party political work. An enhanced standard of the preparation of staffs and the field training of troops was displayed in the course of the exercises.

According to OBRANA LIDU, the exercises confirmed the fraternal and international solidarity and cohesion and the high combat skill of the armies of the member-states of the Warsaw Pact.

Meeting Marks Exercise End

LD302054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Prague -- The "Friendship-82" exercises which were held in Czechoslovakia have ended with a field inspection of the troops of the fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak and Hungarian armies, and with a festive meeting. Those who spoke at the meeting stressed that the joint combat operations promoted combat and political training, improved coordination of action between different troops units, and deepened the international friendship between Soviet, Czechoslovak and Hungarian soldiers.

DRAGUNOV NOTES U.S.-SPONSORED 'PROVOCATION' AT UN

LD021922 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 2 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Georgy Dragunov]

[Text] Geneva, 2 Feb, TASS -- An anti-Polish subversive act was undertaken today by Western countries' representatives at a session of the UN Commission on Human Rights, which is underway here. When the procedure of work of the session was discussed, Canada's representative, speaking on behalf of the delegations of the United States and some other Western countries, tried to impose upon the commission a discussion on the nonexistent "Polish issue." To justify his attempt to violate the normal, businesslike course of the session by submitting an item, which has nothing to do with the agenda endorsed yesterday, the Canadian delegate reiterated hackneyed anti-Polish fabrications which echo with Washington's recent provocative television "show," which is known to have been strongly criticized even in the United States itself.

Representatives of Poland, Cuba, the USSR, and the Belorussian SSR gave a befitting rebuff to the sally. Most of the session participants firmly denounced the anti-Polish provocation.

At the circles of the Palace of Nations it is noted that the venture was masterminded by the U.S. delegation. In this connection it is recalled here that Assistant to the U.S. Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues Elliot Abrams held a press-conference here to publicize the U.S. intention to impose "the Polish issue" upon the UN Commission on Human Rights.

The U.S. anti-Polish provocation can also be explained by Washington's desire to divert the attention of the session participants from such burning items on the agenda as gross violation of human rights on the Israeli-occupied Arab lands, in the Republic of South Africa, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, the violations which are known to take place with the most active support from the United States.

MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN VIEWS 36TH UNGA SESSION

LD030926 Moscow TASS in English 0823 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb, TASS -- "The results of the 36th UN General Assembly Session demonstrate that the factors of peace today are stronger than the factors of war and that the CPSU's program of peace for the 1980s is consonant with the aspirations and hopes of the overwhelming majority of the U.N. member-states," the Soviet journal MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN (INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS) declares in its February issue.

The journal says that the questions of removing the nuclear threat and curbing the arms race featured prominently in the session's decisions. "The question of averting a nuclear catastrophe, submitted by the Soviet Union for the session's consideration as a matter of great importance and urgency, turned out to be in the tune with the session's prevalent political and emotional mood." Following the question's discussion, the General Assembly endorsed a declaration, a capacious and clearly-worded political document of great weight, which "condemned the first use of nuclear weapons, that is the unleashing of nuclear war, as the gravest crime against humanity." "The declaration is a timely warning to those who are working out insane doctrines called upon to facilitate the switchover to the use of nuclear weapons." The journal says that the assembly favoured measures to lessen military danger also in other fields and emphasizes that for the first time ever it expressed, on the initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countires, concern at plans to produce and deploy nuclear neutron weapons. The assembly adopted a decision invoking negotiations to ban the neutron weapons. The fact that the session passed about 50 resolutions and decisions on restricting the arms race "was a pointer to the world community's growing concern about the arms build-up and attempts by imperialist circles to nudge the world toward nuclear war. All the U.N. decisions are keynoted by the thought that it is high time that vigorous actions were taken and a transition was made from words to deeds," the Soviet journal says.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL OFFICIALS VISIT MOSCOW

LD021456 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- Kalevi Sorsa, vice president of the Socialist International, chairman of the Socialist International's Advisory Council on Disarmament and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Finland; Walter Hacker, secretary of the Advisory Council and secretary on international affairs of the board of the Socialist Party of Austria; and representatives of a number of parties making up the council have arrived in Moscow.

The Advisory Council was arrived in the Soviet Union to continue the dialogue on the problems of efforts for detente, disarmament and peace, initiated during the visit of the study group of the Socialist International on disarmament to the USSR in 1979. It was on the basis of that group that the Advisory Council was set up.

Ponomarev Welcomes Sorsa

LD021802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Sorsa, vice president of the Socialist International and chairman of the Socialist International's Advisory Council for Disarmament, and also the representatives of a number of parties making up the council, arrived in Moscow today.

Sorsa, chairman of the Socialist International's Advisory Council for Disarmament, was met at the airport by Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee.

COMPARISON OF HAIG STATEMENT AT PRESS CONFERENCE

A comparison of the item subtitled "More on Haig Remarks" which appeared on page CC 2 of the 28 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report datelined Geneva, 27 January, entitled "After the Talks" and published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 28 January on page 4, reveals the following variation:

After the last paragraph last line, PRAVDA adds:

In connection with the meeting between A.A. Gromyko and A. Haig the American press emphasizes that at the press conference the secretary of state, deeming it necessary to reassure "conservative opponents of high-level contacts in the United States, maintained that this meeting was not aimed at improving relations between the two countries. This was reported, in particular, by NBC TV. On the other hand, the American press has not succeeded in belittling the usefulness of such contacts. It also admits that a businesslike, serious atmosphere reigned at that meeting.

HAIG REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY FOR SENATE COMMITTEE

LD031012 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb, TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

Speaking before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Tuesday, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig reviewed the United States' foreign policy, giving special attention to East-West relations. He said specifically that during his Geneva meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko last week they discussed a wide range of issues and that this meeting provided the opportunity for a "timely and important exchange of views." In time of crises, clear communication between the United States and the Soviet Union is essential, he said.

A. Haig repeated the earlier assertions of the administration that it wishes "a constructive and mutually beneficial relationship with the Soviet Union," adding that such a relationship "must be based on greater Soviet restraint." It follows from Mr Haig's further statements, however, that it is the United States that lacks such restraint and constructive approach both to bilateral Soviet-American relations and to East-West relations in general.

The U.S. secretary of state again made an attempt to interfere rudely in Polish internal affairs, thus actually arrogating the "right" to dictate to the government of a sovereign socialist state what measures it should or should not take to put its own house in better order. A. Haig spoke of what the United States can do to "influence" the situation in Poland and demanded "a release of political prisoners," the name used in Washington for the interned extremists from the Solidarity organization and the leaders of counter-revolutionary groupings. The secretary of state used as a coverup the provisions of the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki providing for respect for the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, principles which the United States violates. A. Haig made unjustifiable attempts to ascribe to the Soviet Union "responsibility" for the events in Poland, although it is well known that the increased machinations by the counterrevolutionary forces were made possible by the support they received from the West, special services of the USA and the reactionary top leaders of the American AFL-CIO trade union organization. All this compelled the Polish authorities to introduce martial law in the country.

The U.S. secretary of state again put pressure on the allies of the United States, urging them to join in more actively in the Washington-conducted anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign. He said specifically that the United States needed "allied support" in order to bring "meaningful pressure" to bear on the Soviet Union and Poland.

But it should be remembered in Washington that interference in Polish affairs may boomerang against the United States.

The statement by A. Haig showed once again that Washington has decided to use the events in Poland as an excuse for raising new obstacles on the way of an early resumption of the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The secretary of state said that the United States is "actively preparing" for the start of negotiations, adding that they will be initiated "when conditions permit." Political observers say that this statement conceals Washington's refusal to assume any commitments in respect of setting a concrete date for the start of the talks and to leave the door open for further delay despite the Soviet Union's clearly expressed readiness for an immediate resumption of the SALT process.

A. Haig also said that the administration intends, as before, to tie in the resumption of talks on strategic arms limitation with other aspects of Soviet policy which have nothing to do with these negotiations.

Such a policy of the administration was sharply criticized by A. Cranston in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He told the secretary of state that he rejected R. Reagan's theory of tying in together different issues and described as a serious failure the fact that the administration, fifteen months after its election victory, has been unable to work out a policy on problem number one, strategic nuclear arms control.

After stressing the vital importance of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, A. Cranston said he shared the concern of many Americans over the administration's simplified approach to this problem and to the questions of national security. By encouraging anti-Soviet hysteria, the senator said, the President damaged not only the prospects of establishing meaningful arms control but also the United States' relations with its allies, the national economy and world peace in general.

The senator said that despite considerable differences between the USSR and the USA, they can go ahead toward limiting a senseless arms race in mutual interests. It is also possible, A. Cranston said, to reduce the terrible burden placed by Reagan's policy of the arms race on the slumping American economy. The senator said that a nuclear confrontation and catastrophe must be averted.

Alexander Haig's statements on the situation in Central America abounded in standard slanderous inventions about the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua. He also reaffirmed the administration's intention to increase support to the Salvadorean bloody junta.

Turning to the situation in the Middle East which he visited recently, the secretary of state actually admitted the failure of attempts to make progress toward a settlement in the region, at the same time he confirmed the United States' intention to further pursue the "Camp David process," the anti-Arab collusion of Washington, Israel and Egypt.

ROOSEVELT'S REALISM ON USSR-U.S. RELATIONS LAUDED

LD292348 Moscow TASS in English 2300 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Jan, TASS -- "There are few figures in American history to match that of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd president of the United States," PRAVDA stresses today in an article devoted to the birth centenary of the American President. The newspaper points out that "Roosevelt ranks among the outstanding statesmen of the USA of all times" and says:

"One of the first significant foreign policy acts of Roosevelt after he had assumed office was the decision to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The President's step was in accord with the long-overdue realities of the international situation and was in no way explained by Roosevelt's sympathy for the Soviet system, of which he was accused at the time and continues to be accused even today by the political opponents of his course. Announcing the recognition of the USSR by the United States, Roosevelt reckoned first and foremost with the military, political and economic interests of the United States. He believed that Soviet Russia could become a vast market, and it was unprofitable for the United States to turn down the advantages which by that time were already enjoyed by its European competitors. In addition, Hitler's coming to power in Germany and the aggressive ambitions of Japan in the Far East imperatively demanded that the United States normalize relations with the Soviet Union.

"Roosevelt displayed perspicacity in the subsequent years, when the anti-Hitler coalition was established during the Second World War. The development and expansion of cooperation with the USSR demanded that Roosevelt display considerable political courage and the ability to overcome the fierce opposition of the enemies of the Soviet Union.

"While his class position was opposite to ours, Roosevelt nevertheless took a far-sighted and realistic approach to the development of relations between the USSR and the USA as a major factor of ensuring international stability and the security of the peoples.

JAPANESE 'UNFRIENDLY' ACT AGAINST USSR CRITICIZED

LD021546 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 2 Feb 82

["Groundless Claims" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- The newspaper YOMIURI SHIMBUN has reported today the intention of the Japanese Government to shortly submit for consideration of the on-going session of parliament a draft bill intended to invigorate the "movement for the return" of what is called the "northern territories," a term used by certain forces in Japan to denote the South Kurile islands belonging to the Soviet Union.

The draft bill, according to the newspaper, provides for financial and other aid to persons fishing in those areas and also to their relatives. In this way, according to YOMIURI SHIMBUN, the authorities would like to create a "new core" of that movement, or in other words, to involve fresh strata of the population in the current anti-Soviet campaign.

So a new action that is unfriendly to the Soviet Union is in the making. Its meaning is to artificially inflame nationalistic fervor and to carry on the policy of groundless territorial claims to the Soviet Union. In preparing this bill, the Japanese authorities are assuming a very unseemly role. While actually encouraging illegitimate fishing near the Soviet islands, they cannot but know the serious consequences for those who violate the Soviet borders.

The draft bill is further proof that the official Japanese circles actually are the initiators and coordinators of the provocative campaign "for the return of the northern territories" which has been going on for a long time now.

At present this campaign is no longer the preoccupation of individual centres or "headquarters" but a course which has been assigned the status of government policy. As February 7, officially designated as "nation day of northern territories" last year, draws nearer, this campaign, orchestrated by the authorities, grows in pitch. This time, too, patently provocative anti-Soviet gatherings will be held in Tokyo and in many administrative centres of Japanese prefectures. It is reported that such a "rally" in the capital will be addressed by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and by the chairmen of both chambers of the parliament.

These gatherings and the allegations about the "Soviet threat" to Japan are aimed at worsening the Japanese-Soviet relations and creating an atmosphere of enmity towards the Soviet Union. These activities do not meet the national interests of Japan and contravene the cause of peace in the Far East. The Japanese Government officials cannot help knowing that any claim to Soviet territory will always be effectively repelled.

"He saw the improvement of these relations as a way to promote large-scale international cooperation in the interests of lasting peace. Roosevelt believed that the USA and the USSR could and should cooperate both in wartime and in the time of peace."

"Small wonder that today Roosevelt's legacy and the course he bequeathed in domestic and foreign policies are being not merely attacked but radically revised from the right-wing positions," the newspaper continues. "The economic program of the current administration actually renders null and void the basic tenets of Roosevelt's 'new course' which for the first time in U.S. history, heralded at least the minimal degree of the social responsibility of the state to its citizens. Escalating international tension and displaying adventurism and aggressiveness in foreign policy, the present-day administration is step-by-step abandoning those principles in Soviet-American relations which Roosevelt believed essential to the maintenance of lasting world peace."

SOVIET BOOK RELATES CIA 'TERRORIST OPERATIONS'

LD021141 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 2 Feb 82

["CIA's Terrorist Operations Abroad" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS-- "The CIA's undercover war against whole countries and peoples has been and remains part and parcel of U.S. foreign policy," writes Brosi Svetov and Oleg Tarin, Soviet publicists. Their book entitled "International Terrorism and the CIA" has been put out by the Progress publishing house.

The author points out that a special subdivision was set up in the U.S. secret service in the early sixties with a view to staging the assassinations of foreign leaders. The authors of the book give an ominous list of crimes perpetrated by the CIA both in the USA itself and abroad. "Patrice Lumumba, Amilcar Cabral and Eduardo Mondlane, Africans; Salvador Allende and Orlando Letelier, fine sons of the Chilean people; Martin Luther King, Malcom X and Medger Evers, citizens of the United States -- are only some of the heroes of the liberation struggle who died at the hand of political gangsters in the past two decades," the authors write.

The book treats the preparation of assassination attempts on Egyptian President 'Abd an-Nasir; Mozambican leader Samora Machel; Fidel Castro the leader of the Cuban revolution; and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The secret services of the USA and other imperialist states, on the false plea of fighting international terrorism, are conducting a cruel secret war against the fighting-men of the Palestinian resistance movement, the patriots of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala, the fighters for liberation in Namibia and in the Republic of South Africa, and are trying to stifle the Afghan revolution through mercenaries.

"The CIA's undercover operations abroad," the book says, "are aimed at organizing conspiracies to overthrow legitimate governments and install dictators in power." Thus created, tyrannical regimes cannot as a rule exist without the CIA's unceasing aid. To bolster them up the U.S. secret service has created semi-legal armed bands which kill the opponents of dictatorial regimes.

Thus, in the past year and a half in Guatemala they killed 76 members of the Christian Democratic Party, tens of activists of other organizations, and staged a mass shooting of students on the San Carlos University campus. The terrorists act at one with the army and the police, destroying villages, killing and torturing civilians, burning whole families alive, without sparing women, old men and children.

The authors of the book relate the genocide in El Salvador where the number of political assassinations has exceeded 17,000. They quote former CIA officer Philip Agee who said at a press conference in February last year that terrorism is when the USA installs somewhere a dictatorial regime relying on bayonets and using terror against its own people.

AFGHAN DENIES 'MASSIVE' SHELLING OF KANDAHAR

NC031152 Paris AFP in English 1055 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb (AFP) -- An Afghan official today denied reports from Pakistan yesterday that Soviet and Afghan troops conducted massive shellings and bombings of the southwestern Afghan city of Kandahar, killing hundreds of civilians.

Mahmud Barialay, brother of Afghan President Babrak Karmal [as received] and an alternate member of the Afghan People's Democratic (communist) Party's Politburo, said in an interview with the French LE MATIN daily newspaper that "the cities and the countryside as well are under the control of the Afghan Government."

Mr Barialay is here to attend the annual congress of the French Communist Party, taking place today in a Paris suburb.

He said the reports of massive shellings and air bombings last week were "the result of lies and slander...At Kandahar, they say that 400 people were killed by bombardments. But where are the photos proving that the city is destroyed?"

Mr Barialay also expressed regret that the government of French President Francois Mitterrand was under the "influence of the media" and had condemned the developments in Afghanistan.

But he had high praise for the communists, who are partners in France's Government, and who have defended the Soviet role in Afghanistan.

DRA PROTEST OVER PAKISTANI BORDER INCIDENT NOTED

LD021304 Moscow TASS in English 1254 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Kabul, 2 Feb, TASS -- The charge d'affaires ad interim of Pakistan in Kabul has been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) where a resolute protest was lodged with him in connection with the killing of an Afghan sentry by Pakistani border guards in the area of the border post of Towr Kham on January 29.

The protest statement circulated by the BAKHTAR news agency points out that the Afghan authorities, expressing profound indignation over the actions of Pakistani servicemen are firmly condemning that irresponsible action. The DRA's Ministry of Foreign Affairs draws attention to the fact that that hostile step may have hard consequences, and that responsibility for it will rest with the authorities of Pakistan. The protest statement contains a demand that the responsible circles of Pakistan take measures to prevent a recurrence of such actions, carry out investigation and punish the culprits.

USSR, INDIA SIGN SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD030018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Soviet-Indian subcommission for scientific-technical cooperation meeting in Delhi reached agreement on a protocol which envisages the further broadening of links between the USSR and India in this sphere. In particular it is intended to develop cooperation between scientists of the two countries in the sphere of laser technology, electrometallurgy and the creation of alloys. Menon, the secretary of the Department of Science and Technology, stated in a TASS interview that Indian-Soviet scientific-technical cooperation has a long history of many years.

TASS CITES VNA ON SRV-PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS

LD011140 Moscow TASS in English 1112 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] 1 Feb, TASS -- The Vietnamese news agency VNA has resolutely denied the allegations of the Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO to the effect that the Vietnamese troops staged armed provocations on the border with China on January 18-28. The denial issued by the news agency says that the purpose of ungrounded, false inventions of Chinese propaganda is to mislead the Chinese people and the international public opinion.

The agency points out that the Chinese side bears full responsibility for existing tensions on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Pursuing a policy of pressure on Vietnam and unwilling to improve relations between the two countries, Beijing continues to stage armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, encroaches on Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity and generates a real threat to peace and security in Asia. Another manifestation of this aggressive adventurist course, the agency says, is China's refusal to agree to a ceasefire on the border between the two countries during the celebrations of the Lunar New Year proposed by the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam of December 28, 1981.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA FEATURE AWARDS TO SRV LEADERS

PM291023 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA give considerable prominence to the award of Orders of Lenin to the SRV leaders. The texts of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees on the awards are published on page 1 on 25 January by both PRAVDA and the morning edition of IZVESTIYA. PRAVDA accompanies the texts with head-and-shoulders photographs, about 3 inches by 3 and 1/2, of Le Duan and Truong Chinh. On page 4 PRAVDA carries a 1,500-word Ye. Pavlov article headlined "Outstanding Son of the Vietnamese People," which describes the career of Le Duan, "courageous internationalist and revolutionary and a prominent figure in the international communist, workers and national liberation movement." Pavlov notes Le Duan's "considerable contribution" to developing Vietnam's foreign policy course, "which is expressed in the strengthening of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and in the development of mutual understanding and good-neighborly relations with the peoples of Southeast Asia and all states of the world." Pavlov quotes Brezhnev on the "common credo in foreign policy" revealed by talks with Le Duan.

The morning edition of IZVESTIYA for 26 January carries on page 5, under the headline "True Patriot of Vietnam," a similar 1,000-word profile of Truong Chinh by T. Andreyev.

LATE REPORT: OGARKOV ARRIVES IN VIETNAM

LD031158 Moscow TASS in English 1151 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Feb, TASS -- Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, first deputy defence minister of the Soviet Union and chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, arrived in Vietnam today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of Vietnam's National Defence Ministry.

He was welcomed at the airport by General of the Army Hoang Van Thai, deputy national defence minister of Vietnam, Colonel-General Le Trong Tan, chief of staff of the Vietnamese People's Army, and other Vietnamese high-ranking military officials.

U.S. MOVES ON POLAND UNDERMINE EUROPE'S SECURITY

PM021449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 5

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article: "Washington's Ideological Sabotage"]

[Text] Hurried preparations are under way in Washington for a large-scale act of political sabotage. On the President's instructions, the United States is preparing to hold a so-called "day of solidarity with the people of Poland" on 30 January. The events planned in connection with this venture indicate that this is a matter of gross new interference in Poland's internal affairs and a major act of ideological provocation against the forces of socialism and peace.

Of course, the American administration is not in solidarity with Poland or the Polish people. It is hastening to throw a lifebelt to the drowning extremist circles which make up the Solidarity leadership. The psychological warfare against Poland which official Washington is striving to fan is only necessary to those who do not like the stabilization in Poland and who seek once again to revive the atmosphere of anarchy and unrest there.

The reason for the frenzy gripping high-ranking Washington circles is obvious: The anti-Polish, antisocialist adventure of imperialism and its stooges has failed. As Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States, has noted, "it is usually the pack of dogs beaten in a fight which whines and howls loudest and longest. That is how the losers in the United States are whining and howling -- the supporters and champions of the anti-trade union, antisocialist, counterrevolutionary forces in Poland."

As the criminal conspiracy in which the counterrevolutionary leadership of Solidarity played the active roles is unraveled, it becomes increasingly obvious that the very destiny of socialist Poland was at stake. Moreover, the conspirators and the external forces behind them were threatening world socialism and the cause of security in Europe.

As was noted at the Sejm session: It was proposed to begin on Polish soil the process of destroying the postwar disposition of forces in Europe, and thence on a worldwide scale. The desire for destabilization and the attainment of superiority led to the gamble on destroying the foundations of peace in Europe -- namely the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. This was to take place at the Poles' expense. And since it did not prove possible to attain that goal by 13 December, they are now trying to achieve it through threats of boycott and so-called sanctions.

Now that this conspiracy against socialism and peace has been nipped in the bud, now that the millions of dollars spent on paying agents are "lost," those people who hate socialism and believe that "there are things more important than peace" have become hysterical.

"I do not intend to wait," the American President declares. Some months ago American newspapers -- by no means progressive ones -- wrote that a plan is being elaborated in the United States which "heralds total ideological war." Events in Poland were chosen as the starting point for unleashing such a "war." Britain's THE DAILY TELEGRAPH states frankly that it is still the West's aim to "destroy the communist system in Poland." Some people go even further, hinting that the events in Poland must be used to undermine socialism's positions in other countries, too.

The more life returns to normal in Poland, the more frenzied Washington becomes. Under the White House's direct leadership American television is preparing to organize a slanderous show with the participation of inveterate anticommunist provocateurs, certain figures from Western countries and dollar-hungry journalists.

The history of international relations can hardly offer any precedent for one country's government to engage itself in the direct organization of propaganda measures of this kind directed against another state. Naturally, Polish patriots regard such acts as real ideological aggression against their country.

The program in preparation will take place under the auspices of the International Communication Agency, which coordinates its activity with the U.S. CIA. The CIA can also be glimpsed behind other subversive political acts. Radio Free Europe, which is funded by the CIA, transmits instructions to Polish counterrevolutionaries on how to set up underground "resistance" groups and a secret information network and how to distribute pamphlets illegally. The machinery for inciting counterrevolutionary forces is running at full speed.

Only the most naive people can believe that Washington's present flurry is really due to concern about the "deterioration in the situation in Poland," as the American administration asserts. Tightening the financial noose around Poland's neck, declaring economic war on it, depriving Poles of the opportunity to buy feed on Western markets so as to maintain meat supplies in their diet, banning Polish ships from fishing in waters near America's shores so as to halve the Poles' fishing consumption -- that is what Washington calls "concern" for Poland! But whatever verbal tricks Washington may resort to, it is obvious to every objective person that the Reagan administration's actions are hostile to the Polish people.

They are also hostile to the cause of other peoples' freedom and independence and the cause of universal peace, since one of the main aims of the present antisocialist hysteria is to turn Poland into a long-term factor of military-political tension in Europe.

This is being done cynically. Flouting international legal norms, they go so far as to "substantiate" gross interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign policy state by referring to the UN Charter and the Final Act of the All-European Conference -- that is, to documents which proclaim the exclusion of such interference from international relations.

The well-known American hawk A. Goldberg, who headed the U.S. delegation to the 1977-78 Belgrade meeting of states which took part in the Helsinki conference, has even put forward the "concept" that the measures being implemented by the Polish Military Committee of National Salvation allegedly "cannot be regarded as a matter falling under national jurisdiction." Therefore, he declares, "if other states take appropriate measures on this score, including sanctions, that is not interference in a state's internal affairs." They are striving to make lawlessness the "norm" in international relations.

The undermining of the existing system of security in Europe is being intensified. Some people would like to wreck the forthcoming phase of the Madrid meeting between the states which took part in the Helsinki conference or to turn it into an arena for acute confrontation, employing the same old "Polish question" to this end. And the most shameless members of the imperialist camp are already raising their hands against the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

Their hostility toward socialist states which are successfully defending their peoples' gains and their freedom and independence is so depriving the organizers of the anti-Polish, anti-Soviet campaign of reason that they do not even shrink from harming their own people and their allies. After all, the boycott of Poland and also certain other socialist states hits the U.S. working people and the country's economy, which is already experiencing considerable difficulties.

Nor is it an accident that the American administration's reckless actions are inspiring a cautious approach on the part of the U.S. NATO allies, who are being asked to follow Washington's directives unquestioningly. New "blacklists" are being dictated by the Americans which ban the sale of certain goods to the Soviet Union, to which they try -- with no foundation -- to attribute responsibility for the Polish events. They continue to "twist the arms" of their partners so as to make them sacrifice their own economic interests to suit Washington. The U.S. allies are blackmailed with hints that in the event of "disobedience" certain "measures" will be adopted against them, too.

The course of the U.S. ruling circles with respect to People's Poland is clear evidence of the unreasonable nature of the actions of those who entertain blind hatred toward socialism and the forces of progress. The sooner those who determine the Western countries' policy understand the dangerous, futile nature of such actions, the better it will be for the cause of peace and tranquillity for the peoples.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN ATTACKS RFE BROADCASTS TO POLAND

LD022332 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2246 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb (TASS) -- The American radio station "Free Europe," which is on the payroll of the CIA, and consequently also of the U.S. Government, undertook one more unprecedented act of subversion against the state system in Poland at the end of January, Igor Sinitsyn writes in SELSKAYA ZHISN. An institution of propaganda of a state, in this case the United States, on the territory of another state, the FRG, has transmitted by radio to a third sovereign state, the Polish People's Republic, detailed instructions consisting of 32 points in which direct instructions are given as to how and in what direction the Polish counterrevolution should act. In particular, it has given instructions on how "resistance groups" and an information -- that is espionage -- network should be organized. It taught methods of illegal distribution of leaflets and other printed materials and it explained just what should be undertaken for the formation of a "central leadership of an underground state."

"It is a glaring fact," the author states. "Indeed, the United States and FRG, from where the RFE broadcasts, maintain normal diplomatic relations with Poland, and they have signed the UN Charter and the Final Act in Helsinki, where the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of another state is enshrined in international law."

The United States and the FRG "have become accomplices in interference in the internal affairs of another state, in open incitement to the overthrow of the state structure and the legal government of the Polish People's Republic," the rejoinder says.

"In this situation it is entirely appropriate to pose the question: How would Washington react if in one of the states bordering on the United States some third party started financing and directing a radio station which began broadcasting to the United States instructions on the creation of 'resistance groups' and the formation of a 'central leadership of an underground state.' It is not hard to guess Washington's reaction in this case," the author sums up.

'EGOTISTIC INTERESTS' MAKE U.S. CUT POLISH DEBT

LD021726 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 2 Feb 82

[By TASS news analyst Igor Orlov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- The Washington administration has notified American banks that it would pay them 71 million dollars, part of the debt Poland owes them on earlier granted loans which make up a total of 1.5 billion dollars. Let us note that only recently the U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan threatened to declare Poland bankrupt and in default on its financial commitments. On the face of it, these two facts contradict each other. Then what is behind the decision taken by Washington?

Of course, it is not Washington's "kind disposition" to Poland and the Polish people exerpiencing serius economic difficulties. The reason is much more prosaic. The matter at hand is Washington's own egotistic interests.

What does it mean to declare Poland bankrupt? Such a decision would cause a real storm in the entire Western business world, since it would mean to send down the drain 28 billion dollars, a very solid sum of the loans granted to Poland by Western banks.

Washington POST writes today that authoritative people in Washington protested against declaring Poland in default on its financial commitments, for such a step may prove counter-productive. Although such a move will bring transient political satisfaction, it will at the same time deal a potentially destructive blow at the positions of Western banks, Washington POST writes.

It should be recalled that Western Europe's business circles have long been looking at the existing situation from a notably more realistic viewpoint than Washington was until recently. The TIMES of London called on December 17 for displaying realism dictated by the West's own interests, for banks were "hostages" of sorts of their debtors.

These and many other pronouncements reflect the opinion of soberminded circles which are aware of the fact that the West should show interest in the existence of a stable economically powerful Poland, and not pursue a policy of incitement and destabilisation of the situation in that country. As if summing up such sentiments, the WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote last month that the heads of banks want to say in point of fact that their business relations with Poland demand that they refrain from showing political inclinations.

However, far from all in the U.S. administration follow this reasonable advice. And they may eventually end estimating their own losses.

U.S. USING POLISH CRISIS TO SOLVE OWN PROBLEMS

Domestic, Arms Talk Links

LD022234 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Speaking at a recent parliamentary session in Warsaw, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation Wojciech Jaruzelski stated that tranquility has been secured in Poland, anarchy has been eliminated and crime has dropped since martial law was introduced. The pace of work is back to normal in those branches of the national economy where supplies are normal, and management is getting better. While all friends of Poland applaud this process of normalization, official Washington responds to it quite differently. The American administration steps up attacks on the leaders of that country; approves sanctions against it which violate the basic norms of international law and openly interferes in its internal affairs. Our correspondent Viktor Yenikeyev has met with Assistant Director of the Institute of the United States and Canada Studies Radomir Bogdanov. Here now is the transcript of the interview:

[Begin recording] [Yenikeyev] Can we say that the American reaction to the events in Poland can be regarded as an indication of a strong American leadership?

[Bogdanov] I'm not sure (?on) that. You know that strong leadership first of all is stable leadership, it's self-assured leadership. In this case, in this hysterical -- I would call it hysterical -- behavior in the so-called Polish question, that is, you just see weakness of the leadership, their convulsive reaction to the events which have nothing to do with the United States.

You know, one gets an impression that the American administration is trying to solve their problems -- domestic problems and foreign policy problems -- using this artificial Polish crisis. Does it mean that they are strong? No. It does mean that they are very weak if they have to choose this very unfortunate situation to solve their own problems. And what I mean by that, for instance, you know that the new administration has now quite a number of problems in their domestic policy, and as you know polls show now that the popularity of the President is less than 50 percent. Those kinds of problems, the new administration is not able to solve them so they are just trying to create this artificial crisis outside the country to make them look very strong in the eyes of their own citizens.

And number two, you know their difficulties in the international field. This move to create an artificial crisis, a crisis (?being) (?spread) all over the world -- it means they are not strong, they are acting from a position of weakness rather than from a position of strength.

[Yenikeyev] And there is a new kind of linkage in the NATO's communique between the events in Poland and the arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. What's your opinion of it?

[Bogdanov] You know, you are right. If you read the communique you will see this kind of linkage -- very unfortunate -- and I would say a very dangerous one. You feel you are dealing with players of games of chance when you read this kind of thing. You know it's high time to understand and to realize that the problems of nuclear war are as much important to the socialist world as to the capitalist world, and if somebody thinks in the West and in the U.S. administration that they give us a big favor talking with us on arms control and disarmament, they are misleading their own people, because they understand as well as we do that in this age, living on this earth overstuffed with nuclear weapons, we should talk about disarmament if we care a little bit about the future of our own children. And the children are everywhere alike, living in the socialist world or the capitalist world. That's why one gets really amazed at how players of games of chance can afford, you know, to threaten the Soviet Union that they will stop the disarmament talks. They (?threaten) first of all not the Soviet Union, they (?threaten) their own people, their own children.

Socialist Writers' Statement

PM030951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS dispatch: "With Anger and Indignation"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 28 Jan -- The participants in the meeting of socialist countries' writers being held here have adopted a statement which says:

Newspapers are presenting more and more new reports on the U.S. administration's flagrant, unprecedented interference in Polish events. The speeches and statements of President Reagan and his aides have the character of a clearly expressed propaganda campaign. They are threatening Poland and the Soviet Union with economic and political sanctions and are using the complex situation in Poland to undermine international cooperation, primarily U.S.-USSR relations, and to pressure their allies and force them to follow obediently in the wake of the aggressive U.S. policy.

We, the participants in the meeting of socialist countries' writers gathered for our traditional meeting in Ulaanbaatar, perceive with anger and indignation these steps by the U.S. President.

The more the situation in Poland stabilizes, the more active imperialist propaganda and the violence of antisocialist and anti-Soviet passions become. Washington is slanderously alleging that "harsh repression" is now being applied in Poland, that human rights are being suppressed and that the Polish Government is waging war against the people. In actual fact, fratricidal war and national catastrophe have been averted in Poland. All commonsense people of good will are now recognizing this reality. Meanwhile, the United States supports the most reactionary, bloody, antipeople regimes in the world.

We are convinced that the Polish people and their vanguard, the PZPR, relying on the socialist community countries' fraternal support and help, as the CEMA Executive Committee's recent statement indicated, will emerge from the crisis to determine new socialist building tasks and plan their historic destiny. We appeal to all honest world writers who really value the future of People's Poland to align themselves with our decisive protest against the shameless provocation undertaken by the U.S. administration and military.

LUNS' INTERVIEW REMARKS ON POLAND 'HYPOCRISY'

LD021012 Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- "Poland, as is common knowledge, is not a member of NATO and, it would seem, has nothing to do with Joseph Luns, the secretary-general of the bloc," A. Leontyev writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (the RED STAR) today. "Nevertheless, Poland is today in the focus of Luns' attention." This has been borne out by his interview in the Italian PANORAMA weekly of February first, under the headline "We Are the Strongest."

"We" — this evidently is Luns. He has reason for boasting of his "strength." But three years ago, the author of the article remarks, it was proved that this "guardian of Western demoracy" was a member of the Nazi party from 1933 to 1936, was an associate of Hitler and Goebbels. Everybody thought that Luns was "kaput," but no, he remained in office, continues on his post in the "bastion of democracy" and gives lessons on the theme of "human rights."

His latest interview is devoted to the same topic. "To think, only a former fascist teaches the Poles what 'freedoms' they should have in their own country. In the very same country where Luns' associates murdered, burnt and hung six million people. This is indeed hypocrisy, mockery of the memory of the victims of fascism."

PRAVDA REPORTS 'NORMAL WORKING LIFE' IN LUBLIN

PM021611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto dispatch: "Meetings in Lublin"]

[Text] 29 Jan -- An ordinary winter day. The black strip of highway runs uphill, then down. White fields and thickets sail toward us, and this silent black-and-white landscape continues as far as Lublin. Carts containing cages in which peasants are carrying pigs to reception points are to be seen in small hamlets and villages. Then at the PZPR voivodship committee we are told that in response to an appeal from the Military Council for National Salvation the peasants have markedly increased the sale of meat to the state in the past few days....

Lublin occupies a special place in the history of People's Poland. During the years of fascist occupation partisan detachments operated in the surrounding forests. The city was the first voivodship center in the country to be liberated from the Hitlerites. For some time it was the capital of the new Poland. Over the years of socialist building Lublin and the voivodship have become one of the country's major industrial-agrarian regions with a developed machine-building industry, chemical and light industry and a food industry geared to the processing of agricultural products.

It was precisely in Lublin, where the people's power was born, that the counterrevolution intended to bring it to its knees. With the aid of demagoguery and psychological and, frequently, physical terror, it tried to set the working class against the PZPR. We were in the city at the time and saw it all with our own eyes: leaflets pasted everywhere with provocative appeals, meetings at which Solidarity extremists threatened the Comunists with a "St Bartholemew's Night" massacre. One worker, a Communist of 30 years' standing, told us that the unbridled hooligans had even shown him the tree from which he would be hanged.... Not everyone held out then. Some people took fright and surrendered their party cards. Outright deserters were to be found. There were also those who simply became caught up in the demagogic web of the Solidarity leaders and the subversive KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee], the Confederation for an Independent Poland and other organizations standing behind them. There were also those who took cover and hid, counting on surviving a time of upheaval behind a shield of indifference.

But the true Communists and real patriots did not lay down their arms. The same worker who was threatened with physical reprisal said that as a Communist he had no cause to lower his gaze: "Under the PZPR's leadership much has been done over the years of people's power and we have something to be proud of. A particle of the labor of each of us is contained in this."

It may now definitely be said that the extremists from Solidarity have not succeeded in duping the working class or compromising socialism in its eyes. That is clearly shown by the imposition of martial law in the country. The majority of working people in Poland accepted this fact correctly as an extremely timely and necessary step to defend the people's power and the socialist system.

All industrial enterprises are working and city services are operating in Lublin, as they are in other Polish cities. Order has been restored on the streets and in public places. Buses and trolleybuses are running noticeably closer to schedule. In general the city is living an ordinary working life. And this would probably not be worth writing about were it not for the provocative reports which are appearing from time to time in the West concerning disorders allegedly breaking out in particular Polish cities.

We visited Lublin's Boleslaw Beirut truck plant. This plant is the city's largest enterprise. Over 11,000 people work here. One date stands out in particular in the 30 years and more of the collective's history: 7 November 1951. The first truck left the plant assembly line that day, when the 34th anniversary of Great October was being celebrated. It had been assembled under license using readymade components of the Soviet GAS-51 truck and was called the "Lublin". The first plant specialists were trained at the Gorkiy truck plant. The Zhuk truck, known in many countries of the world, is now rolling off the Lublin plant's assembly lines.

It was an ordinary working day. As at any enterprise, its production rhythm and the process of the birth of each new truck form that good atmosphere in relations between people based on mutual trust and respect. And we saw people trying not to harm the honor of the worker's trademark and fighting to ensure that the country receives the output it needed.

"Last year," H. Pawlowski, the enterprise's chief director, says, "the situation at the plant did not differ from that at other enterprises. We did not fulfill the year's plan. But now, in January, work is proceeding rhythmically. Labor productivity would be no lower than in 1979 if there were a normal supply of energy, raw and semifinished materials. But that is where we are experiencing difficulties, unfortunately. Our plant is a large one. Its cooperative ties are extensive. We are supplied by 60 subcontractors, In turn we send components and parts to 150 enterprises. You can understand that that means that if we are not given something, we fail to supply to others. And that, unfortunately, does happen. The strikes destroyed cooperative ties, and it is only now that they gradually being restored...."

"The enemy wanted to destroy us economically. He exploited for this purpose the errors committed by the country's former leadership, which largely geared our economy to the West," M. Marek, leader of a team of fitters and a member of the PZPR Central Committee, joins in the conversation. "What raw material and semifinished materials are lacking at our enterprises? As a rule, those which should be coming from the capitalist countries. It is obvious now that an international plot is being perpetrated against our country in which all the enemies of socialist Poland are taking part."

Our talk is taking place at the plant party committee. Taking part are party activists and workers. Some have come directly from the shops without time to change their clothes and are dressed in protective overalls. Many of them spoke.

R. Kowalski, a polisher: "In my view the situation is not bad now. The majority of workers has seen through the counterrevolutionary thrust of the Solidarity leaders' activity. But not all, of course. We are explaining it to them. On the party organization's initiative we collected money for the victims of the flooding in Plock Voivodship."

(E. Wychek) "I left Solidarity when I realized it was not a trade union. We must lead the country out of the crisis without sparing our efforts. Each of us in his sector must set an example of conscientiousness in work and in the fulfillment of his social duty. We workers see the truly fraternal aid which the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are giving us."

(J. Gawlik), a foundry hand: "We believed and continue to believe in socialism. But recently we have forgotten the class struggle and failed to consider the petit bourgeois-consumerist tendencies in some people, including party members. The party must be purged and must rally itself. Only then will it be able to implement its leading role effectively."

The workers spoke with indignation of the traitors, former Ambassadors Spasowski and Rurarz. Also unanimous was their assessment of the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet actions of the Reagan administration and some U.S. NATO allies. The masks have been torn off, our interlocutors said, and we can now see clearly the true worth of the words about their "love" for Poland in which the Western politicians were so unstinting. When their plans were thwarted and the dismantling of socialism in Poland failed, they showed their true face.

Blackmail, threats and economic and political pressure will not work, the Polish workers say. Poland is a sovereign state. It resolutely rejects any attempts at interference in its internal affairs....

PATOLICHEV, BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEET

AU012020 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] On 1 February in Moscow, Nikolay Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, met Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. They discussed issues related to developing the trade-economic relations between the two countries and the signing of a protocol on trade exchange for 1982.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MESSAGE ON SUSLOV DEATH

PM021659 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed Comrades,

We have learned with profound sorrow of the death of Comrade Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Over the many decades of our joint work we knew and respected Mikhail Andreyevich as a selfless and indefatigable fighter in the CPSU and a recognized figure of the international workers movement who made a considerable contribution by his activity to the cause of developing cooperation among the socialist community countries and further deepening indestructible Hungarian-Soviet friendship and our multifaceted cooperation.

Accept our sincere condolences. We share your loss.

[Signed] MSZMP Central Committee

BRIEFS

CSSR ATOMIC POWERPLANT -- The CSSR and the USSR have concluded an agreement for the construction of a large atomic power station in Czechoslovakia. It will be equipped with 100 million kW units, to be supplied by Czechoslovak enterprises on Soviet documentation. Thus a new branch of industry is being created in the country: nuclear power machinebuilding. Czechoslovakia has joined the 10 most highly developed states in the world which have the capability of producing comprehensive equipment for atomic power stations. CEMA countries have begun a program of joint designing and construction of atomic power stations of an overall capacity of 37 million kW and also two AES's on Soviet territory of 4 million kW each for supplying power to the fraternal states. Power generation in CEMA countries has increased by 75 percent over the last 10 years. The output of AES's was 1,000 MW in 1971 and 17,500 MW in 1980. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 4 Jan 82 LD]

CHERNENKO, DELEGATION ATTEND FRENCH CP CONGRESS

Arrival at Airport

LD021444 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Paris 2 Feb, TASS -- A CPSU delegation, led by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko came here today at the invitation of the leadership of the French Communist Party to attend the work of the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party.

At the Charles de Gaulle Airport the delegation was met by representatives of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, the USSR's ambassador in France Stepan Chervonenko.

On behalf of the leadership of the French Communist Party the CPSU delegation was welcomed by member of the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, secretary of the party Central Committee Gaston Plissonnier, members of the party Central Committee Etienne Fajon, Henri Roi-Tanguy.

Chernenko Attends Congress

LD030958 Moscow TASS in English 0926 GMT 3 Feb 82

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb, TASS -- The regular 24th Congress of the French Communist Party opened today in Saint Oune, a suburb of Paris. Taking part in its work are some 2,000 delegates and also envoys of many fraternal communist and workers parties, progressive and national-liberation movements. Present at the congress is a delegation of the CPSU headed by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko.

A report to the congress was made by the General Secretary of the FCP [French Communist Party] Georges Marchais.

CPSU Greetings Message

LD030602 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2155 GMT 2 Feb 82

["CPSU Central Committee message of greetings" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Feb (TASS) -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent a message of greetings to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF]. The following is the text of the greetings:

To the 24th PCF Congress

Dear comrades,

The CPSU Central Committee is sending fraternal greetings and wishes of success to the delegates participating in the work of the 24th PCF Congress and through them to all French communists.

Your party congress is taking place at a crucial time in the international situation. The aggressive imperialist circles have begun a crusade against socialism, against the forces of peace and democracy and against the entire liberation movement. Having set themselves the unattainable goal of blocking the way of progressive changes in the world and regaining the role of arbiters of peoples destiny, they are openly banking on achieving military superiority and on changing the correlation of forces in the world in their favor. To this end, an unprecedented arms race, primarily a race in nuclear weapons, has been launched.

The inadmissible practice of unceremonious interference in the internal affairs of other countries and peoples is gaining momentum with the same aim in mind. This adventurist policy creates a threat to peace and security of peoples on the entire planet.

The situation which has been created as a result of this policy insistently demands ever more vigorous and concerted action from all of the anti-imperialist and antiwar forces -- first and foremost the communists -- in order to avert the threat of war, to protect the principles of detente and peaceful coexistence and to rebuff the aggressive intrigues of imperialism. The Soviet Communists are well aware of the PCF's consistent struggle for the peace and security of peoples and for curbing the arms race and are well aware of the PCF's solidarity with the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. The Soviet Communists are convinced that the PCF, supported by their country's glorious tradition of the working class and democratic movement, will continue to make a weighty contribution in that noble cause.

The PCF's principled and class-oriented position on defending the interests of the working class and the entire working people of France arouses profound respect in the Soviet working people. Being in the very thick of the masses and acting in the spirit of unity of the left-wing forces, the communists are waging a struggle for the implementation of democratic transformation that is needed to take the country out of the crisis, limit the total power of monopolies and satisfy the just aspirations of the working people. The Soviet Communists wish the fraternal PCF fresh successes on that road. The guarantee of expanding the Communist Party's influence in the life of the country also lies in these successes. Your party's activities in favor of developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and French peoples have won respect in the Soviet Union. Nowadays, when certain forces are trying to subvert good relations between the Soviet Union and France, it is important to preserve and augment everything that has been achieved by great efforts over many years.

The CPSU Central Committee highly evaluates the relations of fraternal friendship and close solidarity existing between our parties. They have been tested in many years of joint struggle against imperialism, for our common ideals -- peace and socialism. The CPSU is fully resolved to continue to strengthen and develop these relations on the principles stated in the joint communique on the talks between the delegations of the CPSU and PCF held in Moscow in January 1980.

The CPSU Central Committee wishes the PCF success in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people; for peace, democracy and socialism; for a genuinely independent and constructive French policy in the international arena.

Long live the PCF, the militant vanguard of the working class, of the working people of France!

May fraternal friendship and solidarity strengthen between the CPSU and the French Communist Party, between the Soviet and French peoples!

Long live peace and socialism!

[Signed] The Central Committee of the CPSU

U.S. F-15 LOSES ROCKET DURING WAR GAMES OVER FRG

LD022324 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] An American F-15 fighter bomber has lost an air-to-air rocket over southwestern region in Federal Germany. A spokesman for the United States Air Force Command has urged the population to be careful because the rocket can explode any time. Broadcasting stations in Federal Germany have done the same. The rocket was lost during a war game.

BORISOV SCORES FRG ACCEPTANCE OF MORE U.S. TROOPS

LD021818 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 2 Feb 82

[By TASS observer Yuriy Borisov]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- The FRG and the United States intend to sign an agreement in accordance with which the Pentagon "in case of a tense situation" would be able to deploy additionally six U.S. divisions on the territory of Western Germany. FRG Defense Minister Hans Apel announced this in an interview to the West German magazine QUICK.

Thus, Washington is striving to use the aggravation of the international situation it has caused itself for the increase of its military presence in the FRG when some 200,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed as it is. It is not accidental that this is announced now that the U.S. administration is stepping up anti-Polish and anti-Soviet psychological war and toughening the course at confrontation.

The FRG is already the largest arsenal of U.S. armaments not only in Western Europe but also in the whole world. About 7,000 U.S. nuclear warheads have been concentrated there. Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, former FRG Chancellor Willy Brandt admitted that the biggest atomic destructive force in the world has been concentrated on the territory of Western Germany. The West German magazine STERN published a map of the FRG which indicates 118 points of deployment of atomic weapons, arsenals of armaments, command posts, airfields for basing atomic bombers.

In accordance with the NATO decision adopted under the pressure of the U.S. administration in December 1979 the United States got an opportunity to deploy new nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe, first of all the territory of the FRG. And it should also be noted that Washington makes no secret of the intention to turn the territory of Western Germany into the biggest arsenal of U.S. chemical weapons and neutron bombs.

Against this background, perplexity is caused by the fact that the FRG Government, agreeing to the increase of the U.S. military presence on its territory, actually promotes the U.S. plans of turning Europe, specifically Western Germany, into a theatre of war. And the FRG not only promotes these plans but is also prepared to bear an additional financial burden for the sake of this. As Hans Apel admitted in the afore-mentioned interview to the magazine QUICK, the implementation of the plans to build up the U.S. military presence in the FRG will require, beginning with 1983 additional state allocations under the budget in the sum of about 50 million marks.

In this connection it would not be amiss to note that the Soviet Union by its practical deeds promotes military detente in Europe and the lessening of the risk of military confrontation on the continent. It reduced unilaterally the numerical strength of its forces in central Europe, withdrawing from the GDR territory up to 20,000 Soviet servicemen, a thousand tanks and certain amounts of other military equipment.

This is a concrete manifestation of the Soviet Union's peacefulness. As to the plans of concluding a new agreement between the FRG and the United States, they are at glaring contradiction with the interests of peace and disarmament on the European Continent.

LEVIN: MORE U.S.-W. EUROPE CONFLICT 'INEVITABLE'

LD022140 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1946 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The Washington POST, in an editorial article on the attempts by the U.S. administration to wreck the agreements between a number of West European countries and the USSR about natural gas supplies, comes to the conclusion that the United States of America is risking even further exacerbating its relations with its allies. Here is our commentator Viktor Levin:

The sober warning given on the pages of the Washington POST reflects the understanding which is growing in the United States itself, that the imprudent policy of the administration is fraught with serious consequences. Indeed, life is showing that West Europe is not only giving way to pressure from President Reagan, who is demanding that trade and economic relations with socialist states should be curtailed, but is clearly stating its intentions to make further progress in this field.

The agreement which has been given the title, gas-pipes, is a very convincing example of this. This agreement is in accord with mutual interests. It allows West European countries to diversify the sources of supply of energy which is extremely important in modern conditions, and it gives the Soviet Union the opportunity to more rapidly develop new natural gas deposits for the national economy and to considerably expand export opportunities.

The mutual advantage of the gas-pipes agreement is obvious. Why then was the Washington administration desperately using stick and carrot methods to get the West European countries to renounce the plan? Well, because the broadening of trade relations strengthens the economic independence of West Europe. When France, a few days ago, despite furious pressure from Washington, signed the agreement with the Soviet Union, it was precisely this aspect of the matter which was stressed by many Paris newspapers.

As far as can be judged from the Washington POST editorial, across the ocean certain circles who occupy positions which take account of the realities draw the appropriate conclusion. They are advising President Reagan to review his policy, to renounce crude pressure on West Europe. Otherwise, the Washington POST stresses, it will be all the worse for the United States of America itself. This is a reasonable opinion. The West European states are standing firmly on their own legs and to attempt return to the position in which the United States of America peremptorily dictated its will to them is a hopeless cause.

But President Reagan and those standing behind him are not at all showing any readiness to take reality into account. Their aim is to undermine the economic positions of the West European states in order to weaken their competitors. Therefore, an increase in contradictions between the United States of America and West Europe is inevitable.

KOVALEV ON CONTROVERSY OVER PORTUGUESE PRESIDENCY

LD021220 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Commentary of journalist Eduard Kovalev, specialist in international affairs]

[Excerpts] Many of you must surely have followed the controversy of a few weeks ago over the possible resignation of the president of the republic because of the planned reduction of his powers. An analysis of Portuguese press comment on the matter reveals that the campaign waged by the forces of the right against President Eanes and some of the military and their positive role in present-day Portugal is aimed at misleading the contry's public opinion.

During this campaign all manner of slanderous fabrications have been spread, the real facts have been distorted and attempts have been made to destabilize the country. For example, the parties of the government majority and a section of the Socialist Party with Mario Soares claimed that the mention of the possibility of the president's resignation amounted to intolerable pressure on the members of the assembly of the republic aimed at preventing a revision of the Constitution. The rightwing press was full of articles and comment condemning General Ramalho Eanes' stand and accusing him of seeking to create a so-called "presidentialist party" rallying former supporters of the Socialist and Social-Democratic Parties.

If this were to come about then, of course, the influence of these two major political parties would be confronted with a challenge. It is thus in the survivial instinct that the explanation can be found for their violent reaction to the growing support for the dialogue among all the Portuguese as advocated by the president.

The critics of militarism and of Eanism base their attitude on the Western doctrine of the primacy of civilian power over military institutions. Quite rightly, the democrats have invariably condemned military dictatorship which fatally goes hand-in-hand with the crushing of civil liberties and constitutional rights. But is this principle applicable to Portugal? Echoing many Portuguese observers, we can state that the Portuguese situation is substantially different from the Western models being foisted on it as an example.

The military, which rose against the fascist dictatorship on 25 April 1974, was guided by democratic ideals. It has undoubtedly played a progressive role in present-day Portugal and has contributed to the establishment and consolidation of democratic order in the country. For this reason the attempts to play down the specific role of the armed forces in the overthrow of the fascist regime can only be the result of political naivete or of a deliberate desire to undermine the stability of the country's present constitutional regime.

These evident facts of present-day Portuguese reality cannot be merely shrugged away with false and ludicrous utterances on the threat of militarism or of so-called Eanism. They must be taken into account. If put into practice, the plans to liquidate the political autonomy of the armed forces -- or, more accurately, to liquidate their nonpartisan nature -- would bring interparty strife to the ranks of the military together with all the crises that have afflicted Portuguese political parties and governments. It would also introduce among the military the adventurism of some political figures and would subordinate them to the influence of some political factions. In the final analysis this would lead to division and would pave the way to conspiratorial activities against the democratic regime.

As for the demands made by President Ramalho Eanes and his supporters to the effect that all the powers of the head of state be left unchanged, they are not only just but legally well-founded. We need only recall that an agreement to this effect was included in the electoral pact concluded between the then presidential candidate and the Socialist Party. By voting for Ramalho Eanes the Portuguese electorate gave the pact moral and legal force.

I would like to ask: Where is the consistency of the Socialist Party? Where is its fidelity to its pledges? Can it be that this fidelity and many of the party's political principles are going to be sacrificed to the personal interests of its all-time leader now prepared to enter into an alliance with the right to further his own ambitions? As the Lisbon daily DIARIO DE NOTICIAS wrote recently, the nation and its destiny do not seem to be among Mario Soares's top considerations.

BRIEFS

MALTESE ENVOY -- Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- Nikita Ryzhov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received Mr Scembri, Malta's charge d'affaires-designate to the USSR, in connection with the opening of the Embassy of the Republic of Malta in Moscow. [Text] Moscow TASS in English 1508 GMT 2 Feb 82 LD]

U.S. WANTS TO PRESSURE MUBARAK DURING VISIT

LD021234 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 2 Feb, TASS -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak is arriving in the American capital today on an official visit.

Judging by the statement of the administration spokesman, the White House would like to use the visit of President Mubarak to pressure him over questions of both bilateral relations and Egypt's relations with other countries and the Camp David separate deal, concluded with U.S. mediation by the late President as-Sadat, with Tel Aviv behind the backs of the Arab peoples and to the prejudice of their common cause.

UK PAPER: USSR TO REDUCE ADVISERS IN SYRIA

PM021313 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Feb 82 p 28

[John Bullock report: "Kremlin Recalls Advisers After Syrian Unrest"]

[Text] Russia is to reduce the number of Soviet military advisers in Syria following the attempted coup against President Hafiz al-Asad's government 10 days ago.

The decision was taken in the Kremlin after a meeting between Lt Gen Yashkin, the chief Soviet adviser to the Syrian Ministry of Defence, and Gen 'Ali Dhubba, Syrian chief of intelligence.

The Russian officer asked for assurances that Soviet personnel in Syria would be safeguarded after the coup attempt.

Gen Dhubba replied that while every effort would be made, in the circumstances he could give no guarantees.

Gen Yashkin then gave formal notice that he was ordering a gradual reduction in the number of Soviet "experts" helping the Syrian forces.

The Russian concern seemed to stem from the apparently widespread involvement of Syrian Army units in the attempted coup. About 200 officers have been arrested since the plot was uncovered.

Among those held are men from the air force, tank brigades, artillery, and even the special forces, the praetorian guard of the regime, which is commanded by Col Rif'at al-Asad, the president's brother.

The main centre of subversion appeared to be an air force base near the Iraqi border, leading to suspicion of Iraqi involvement. Iraq has been at odds with Syria for years.

After the attempted coup, President al-Asad authorised field courts martial to try any soldiers arrested. Up to last night, 35 army and air force officers had faced firing squads.

CPSU DELEGATION HAS TALKS WITH GUINEA MINISTERS

PM021153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Conakry, 20 Jan (TASS) -- A CPSU delegation headed by G.V. Kolbin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, which is here under the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Party-State of Guinea, was received by members of the Party-State of Guinea politburo Lansane Diane, minister of the people's army, and Mamady Keita, minister of higher education and scientific research.

During the talk which took place the head of the Soviet delegation described the CPSU's activity in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the Soviet Union's foreign policy course aimed at preserving and strengthening peace on earth and supporting the African peoples' just struggle against neocolonialism and racism and the intrigues of imperialism. The joint struggle for peace and social progress, the delegation leader stressed, has been and remains the basis for developing and strengthening relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the Party-State of Guinea and between our countries' peoples.

In turn Lansane Diane, minister of the People's Army, provided information relating to the activity of the Party-State of Guinea. The building of the foundations of socialism, he stressed, is the main task of the party and people of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Both sides unanimously expressed their readiness to continue to expand and deepen interparty ties.

GUINEA PRESIDENT THANKS BREZHNEV FOR GREETINGS

LD021144 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- A telegram has come to Leonid Brezhnev from Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea. Highly appreciated in the telegram is the friendly message sent on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the gaining of the national independence by Guinea.

We consider this gesture, the telegram says, as another manifestation of the will of the Soviet Government and the people, of whom you are a dedicated leader, to give a new dimension to the relations of comradely friendship and cooperation existing between our two countries.

For my party I should like to assure you of the readiness of the Government of Guinea to maintain and develop the relations of trust and fruitfulness with the Soviet people and the government in the interests of peace and justice in the world.

SKACHKOV RECEIVES NIGERIAN BUSINESSMAN

PM011523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS -- on 20 January S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, received a Nigerian delegation headed by (F. Ezemeneri), general director of construction of the metallurgical plant in Ajaokuta, and had a talk with him.

COMMENTATOR ON 'VIETNAMIZATION' OF EL SALVADOR

LD030948 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[By TASS Commentator Nikolay Moykin]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- The White House has decided to urgently supply $55 million to the Salvadoran ruling junta from the Pentagon's emergency funds.

The "Vietnamization" of the Salvadoran conflict is just one aspect of Washington's overall strategy in Central America. The cutting edge of this strategy is directed at suppressing the growing national liberation movement and at supporting and preserving dictatorships to the liking of the United States.

The special attention which the U.S. strategists devote to El Salvador is explained by the fact that it is there that revolutionary-liberation and anti-American tendencies are most tangibly in evidence. Judging by the statement by Enders, Washington thinks a "decisive battle" for Central America is in progress in El Salvador. The White House heads are evidently frightened of the possible victory of the Salvadoran patriots: Such a victory, it is asserted in Washington, would create "a threat to U.S. interests." That is why the U.S. administration spares neither funds nor efforts to give support to its Salvadoran puppet.

U.S. USE OF BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS AGAINST CUBA

LD021812 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb, TASS -- "Facts demonstrate that the United States is violating international agreements on the prohibition of biological weapons, that it is developing, breeding and already using in the CIA's covert operations microorganisms causing dreadful diseases, killing people, destroying animals and plants," the newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes in its issue of February 3. The paper carries an article about the participation of the CIA in the planning and carrying out of subversive activities against Cuba involving the use of biological weapons.

LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA draws attention to the fact that disclosures to this effect have been made by the American press itself and have come in the confessions of agents of U.S. secret services.

In July-September 1981 Fidel Castro publicly accused the Government of the United States of waging biological warfare against Cuba.

The paper recalls that in 1971 swine fever was registered in Cuba (for the first time ever in the Western Hemisphere). The disease killed 500,000 animals, causing serious damage to the national economy of the country. A year later a fungous disease appeared in Cuba affecting sugar cane, and then another disease affecting tobacco crops. Both these diseases dealt a blow at the production of Cuba's staple export commodities, LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA writes.

In 1980 swine fever broke out in Cuba once again. In 1981 there was an outbreak of hemorrhagic dandy [as received] fever (dengue) which afflicted 350,000 people! In the same year hemorrhagic conjunctivitis was registered for the first time. This disease is somewhat less dangerous than dengue, but nevertheless each afflicted person is incapacitated for seven days, the article says.

"If one analyses pronouncements appearing in the American press and those made by spokesmen for the U.S. administration one can arrive at the conclusion," LITERNATURNAYA GAZETA writes, "that some people in the United States, while formally denying accusations of waging biological warfare, would like to use the facts that have become public to blackmail Cuba and other countries of the region. Exactly at that time [as received] Alexander Haig began talking about Washington's desire to get to the source of revolutionary movements."

CASTRO CONDOLENCES TO BREZHNEV ON SUSLOV DEATH

PM021627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

On behalf of the Communist Party, the government and the people of Cuba, we express the deepest condolences to you in connection with the death of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, a prominent leader and a member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

We rate highly the long and selfless revolutionary path of dear Comrade Suslov, who devoted his whole life to the noble cause of building socialism and communism in your country. We also recall with love his friendly feelings toward the Cuban people, which were shown during his unforgettable visit to our country in connection with the holding of the First Cuban Communist Party Congress.

We ask you to convey our condolences to the Communist Party, the Soviet Government and people and also to the deceased's relatives.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee

DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE VISITS CUBA FOR TALKS

For Havana radio and television coverage of the visit to Havana of First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay D. Komarov, see the Cuba section of the 3 February Latin America DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

RPP SCORES CENTRAL AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC COMMUNITY

PY030221 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] The governments of Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador have founded a triple alliance officially named the Central American Democratic Community. The document was signed during a solemn ceremony in the Costa Rican capital. The foreign ministers of the three countries said that the community is based on the principle of solidarity in the solution of the economic, political and social problems of the area.

This measure or any other aimed at uniting neighboring countries on a democratic basis is praiseworthy if there are no suspicious circumstances along with it. We cannot fail to notice, however, that the three allied countries have land and sea borders with Nicaragua, in other words they surround Nicaragua from north to south.

At the same time Managua was not even told that such a pact was being prepared. Panama, a neighbor of Costa Rica, was also ignored. Under these circumstances, it is clear that the newly-founded community is aimed against Nicaragua and Panama, two countries with purely democratic tendencies in domestic policies and with foreign policies independent of the United States. This alliance is undoubtedly also inspired against Costa Rica, a country which is being dragged into dubious matters which have nothing to do with its national interests and democratic traditions. So Costa Rica is also in the same company of the open servants of Washington, the dummies who, like the Salvadoran junta following yankee instructions, are exterminating their own people. The Costa Ricans, due to their economic crisis, have thus been dragged into a corrupt alliance to smother freedom in Central America.

The sacred name of Costa Rica was needed to put the democratic label on a community which can only be named [word indistinct]. The Costa Ricans should have been alerted by the fact that the triple alliance was created through Washington's efforts, particularly the efforts of Under Secretary [name indistinct] who made a visit to San Jose.

The White House obviously has applauded with enthusiasm the steps taken by these three Central American countries. The Pentagon has also greeted the alliance because it is trying to form a military bloc made up of El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala to intervene in Nicaragua and carry out provocations against Mexico.

Efforts are being made to revive the CONDECA [Central American Defense Council] as a new organization with the same goals, that is: collective intervention to crush liberation movements in Central America. At one time Costa Rica refused to participate in this military alliance under the Pentagon. Now the pressure to get involved again in the U.S. military plans in the subregion -- the triple alliance -- is a stepping stone toward participating in collective intervention. This is how Washington, speculating with the word " democracy" and intimidating people with the bogus communist threat, prepares fratricidal wars in Central America and other areas of the continent.

Even before he became President, Reagan threatened to repress the Sandinist revolution and annul the new Panama Canal treaties with Panama. It is now clear that Washington plans to carry out these aggressive projects to a certain extent with the hands of the Central American people. The Yankee strategists camouflage U.S. intervention under the appearance of collective actions by Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and now also Costa Rica.

SMIRNOV MODERATES 'LENIN'S UNIVERSITY' PROGRAM

OW291201 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 0845 GMT 21 Jan 82

["Lenin's University of the Millions" program, moderated by G.L. Smirnov, CPSU Central Committee candidate member and first deputy chief of the Propaganda Department, with PRAVDA art and literary editor N.A. Potapov and IZVESTIYA special correspondent E.V. Yakovlev]

[Text] [Smirnov] It is profoundly true that every day everything that is most important and most significant is linked with Lenin's name. And, more than that, we have every justification for talking about Lenin's enormous influence on the destiny of all mankind.

Naturally, the question arises -- a question which has been asked before and which will always be asked by people: Why, owing to the force of what circumstances, does a man who lived so many decades ago continue to interest and excite people so profoundly? Why, as the poet said, is he now even more alive than all the living? First and foremost it is Lenin's exceptional devotion to the working classes' cause, the workers' cause.

History knows of many heroes whose lives were dedicated to serving the interests of the people but we have, after all, only one Lenin. Lenin's exceptional talents probably play a decisive role in this. A brilliant scholar and thinker, the greatest of revolutionaries, the greatest of political leaders, Lenin was also to answer not only those questions which history placed before him when he began his work but also those which we think over and struggle with in our time.

Lenin not only called people to socialism, not only unceasingly developed the theory of scientific socialism, but also outlined practical ways to develop the movement toward socialism, founded a party which headed this movement and personally led this movement -- the beginning of the construction of a socialist society.

A researcher, the most outstanding and greatest researcher of social problems, Lenin enriched all spheres, all fields of social science in a practical way. But, most importantly, he armed revolutionaries with a methodology of knowledge and revolutionary reorganization of social life. As a result of Lenin's enormous spiritual work mankind has become wiser. The well-known French writer, critic and publicist Jean Richard (Bloch) expressed it splendidly: When asked what happened, he answered: The kind of meeting which occurs only once in a thousand years took place, the meeting of a great mind and a great nation. What spirit was embodied in this mind? National aspirations, national might and all the possibilities inherent in Russia were equally embodied in it, and finally they became one.

Thus Lenin's dedication was of an exceptionally active nature. It was neither benevolence nor philanthropy, but dedication to doing everything for the development of the masses' political consciousness in the process of revolutionary struggle, to building a new life, and in this lies the secret of Lenin's enormous prestige, his enormous influence on today and on all future history.

While founding the party and arming it with revolutionary theory, at the same time Lenin vigilantly observed the experience of the millions, seeking in it the answers that life puts forward. As regards this, he himself said: In the making of socialism and communism the experience of the upper classes, which have made history up to this time, is not enough. Only the experience of the millions can give the necessary direction for the building of a new life.

Take note: The direction for the building of a new life. Indeed, we know perfectly well how, precisely from the experience of the masses, Lenin came to the conclusion about the soviets being the embryos of the future socialist state system; how, guided by the experience of the masses, Lenin devised the policies of the new party, a new type of party, and worked out the agrarian problem and the question of the relations among the nationalities; and how after the revolution Lenin carefully looked into the creativeness of the new life, looked for and found initiatives, and expanded on them and, taking all these things into consideration, worked out our party's internal and external policies.

But for Lenin the people were never an amorphous mass. He himself noted that the people consist of individuals and that the party's aim was the education of a new individual -- but we will talk about that a little later.

Now I would like to introduce the participants in our talk. Here in the studio we have the PRAVDA art and literary editor, the author of the book "The Image of Lenin in Soviet Literature," Nikolay Aleksandrovich Potapov. We also have here an IZVESTIYA journalist, the scriptwriter of television films on Lenin, "Lenin In the Kremlin", in particular, Egor Vladimirovich Yakovlev.

Please....

[Yakovlev] I believe it is very important, Georgiy Lukich, that Lenin approaches the creativeness of the masses, the creative possibilities of the individual not only as a theoretical premise but as a tool, a tool for reaching set goals. We write and speak at length about those freedoms and possibilities which socialism offers to people, but there is another side: the extent of democratization, the extent of people's participation in government under socialism, defines the development of socialism. And Vladimir Ilich understood this mutual relationship very well and pursued it in his own life. I think this is most clearly seen in the example of the most extraordinary circumstances, the period of the October Revolution.

The October Revolution took place. How should one govern the country when there is practically no local or central machinery? They were just being formed. And so Vladimir Ilich together with the party took three steps: At the first meeting of the Sovnarkom he put forward a plan for worker control, saying: Comrade Worker, those who used to rule over you are now subordinate to you.

Then Lenin wrote an answer to peasants' inquiries. A decree on land was published, but it was published in the newspapers that for the peasants were not documents. The peasant needed a document in his hands, so everyone who returned from the war received Lenin's answer to the peasants' inquiries, printed on government paper with a stamp on it, in which he said: Peasants, take charge in your localities, take control of the land -- This is your right.

Finally, there was the army. Lenin traveled at dawn to New Holland, an area in Leningrad, Petrograd, where there was a radio station and addressed all the soldiers and sailors over the radio, saying: Start negotiating with the enemy and end the war yourselves. Decide, soldiers.

In this way three basic groups were covered -- the peasants, the workers and the soldiers. When one thinks about it now, it is impossible to calculate how many millions of people were involved in government in the first few days after the socialist government's victory. It was this kind of faith that distinguished Vladimir Ilich's attitude toward every person as regards the individual, the possibilities of the individual. In this regard the example of Lenin's attitude to the peasant Nikovenko was quite typical.

The peasant Nikovenko, a Siberian peasant, a former partisan, sent a letter to Vladimir Ilich saying that it was time to change the surplus appropriation scheme that was being taxed, a subject which interested Lenin and about which he had been thinking. Lenin wrote on the letter: For the tax in kind folder -- have become interested in this letter.

He began asking around. Who is this Nikovenko, what sort of person is he, what is his biography? The questionnaire which Lenin drew up for Nikovenko was quite typical: Age, experience, does he have the respect of the peasant class, knowledge of agriculture, steadfastness, intelligence, dedication to the Soviet Government. These were the qualities Lenin forced himself to ask in order to find out about a person. He received the most favorable appraisals on all these points from the party workers in Siberia. Then Vladimir Ilich came forward with a proposal that the Siberian peasant Nikovenko be appointed people's commissar for agriculture. Thus, the peasant because people's commissar for agriculture. Such, it may be said, was Lenin's faith in the individual, in his possibilities. And it was not by chance that Gorkiy, I think, wrote that Lenin knew how to look after talented people -- he was prepared to look after them, to take care of them, to support them.

[Smirnov] To cultivate them.

[Yakovlev] To cultivate them. And he always believed that, as far as talent was concerned, he had much more at his disposal than Europe had.

[Smirnov] There is a tremendous amount of talent among the people, Lenin said repeatedly.

[Yakovlev] Yes, of course, it is this faith that to a great extent defines Lenin's image. You see, faith in the individual, in the possibilities of the individual, seems to me to be the epitome of his many character traits, for a genuine, frank belief in the individual is impossible without respect for a person, without respect for those around you, without recognition that another person may be more knowledgeable than you are in certain areas of your field and may be able to resolve some problems more correctly than you can.

In this regard the story of Skvortsov-Stepanov comes to mind. Vladimir talks Skvortsov-Stepanov into writing a book about the electrification of the RSFSR. Lenin followed his progress, continually asking him how it was going and so forth. He put so much pressure on Skovortsov-Stepanov that the latter called Lenin an exploiter because he hurried him along to such an extent. At last the work was finished. He took the manuscript to Lenin. Lenin read without stopping for quite a few hours. He wrote a foreword giving the work highest appraisal and then sent a note to Skvortsov-Stepanov: I read the first 160 pages of your manuscript. It is excellent, and so forth. Skvortsov-Stepanov thought: Why the first 160 pages and not the whole manuscript, if he has waited for it for so long, if it is such an interesting book? Could it be by chance that he had not had enough time? But chance occurrences in Lenin's work did not happen as a rule. There were no chance occurrences for Lenin. Then he started to look through the manuscript to see what happened. The first 160 pages, the first 6 chapters which Lenin mentioned in his foreword, all touched on the political orientation of electrification -- that electrification should be the party's second program. The seventh chapter was called What Is Fixed Capacity and Solid Fuel. In other words, beginning with the seventh chapter, with page 161, the book talked about technological work. Lenin did not even try to evaluate this. It was better to leave the second foreword to Gleb Maksimillianovich (Kryzhenovskiy), who was an engineer. Let him analyze the other chapters; Lenin analysed politics -- those chapters that he understood.

I think that faith in the individual, in the creative possiblities of the individual, is impossible without a genuine, frank interest in people. Only if one has a real interest in every person one talks to -- only then could he perhaps start believing in the individual. And Lenin's ability to rub shoulders with people, to socialize with simple people, was very great.

[Simonov] Yes, Egor Vasilyevich, Romain Rolland wrote very interestingly about this: Lenin is an intellectual but thinks like a worker. And now Nikolay Aleksandrovich will talk on what and how much our art has done to shed light on Lenin's image.

[Potapov] I would like to make some general remarks on artistic Leniniana. There is no other personage in the history of mankind who, like Lenin, has given rise to such an extensive artistic concept as Leniniana.

[Smirnov] There has never been such a phenomenon.

[Potapov] No, there has never been such a phenomenon. Well, Belinskiy did say that the spectacle of a great man's life is always a wonderful one and, to be sure, the spectacle of the life of such a great, exceptional historical person as Lenin is naturally a particularly wonderful one.

Well, all I can is say that today's artistic Leniniana is simply a boundless continent in the sphere of art. Lenin, thanks largely to art, was and remains for us a living contemporary -- our interlocutor on the most acute and real problems in our lives. Take one of Pogodin's plays, for instance, where there was this dialogue between Lenin and a contemporary. It was rendered in full: First Lenin appears on a photograph, then he comes alive, so to speak, and this young worker, a participant in the movement for communist labor, has a conversation with him on these problems.

In his diary for 1917 Romain Rolland wrote that he had a conversation with Lunacharskiy and noted: He takes the struggle, the tempest everywhere; he commands great authority. Lunacharskiy said that it is impossible to break him, it is only possible to kill him. After Lenin's death Romain Rolland said: I was warmly enraptured by Lenin's personality -- I know of no more powerful individual in contemporary Europe.

Well, we also know the words of John Reed, one of the first chroniclers, one of the first truthful chroniclers, of the October Revolution and author of the book Ten Days That Shook the World, a book which we know Vladimir Ilich valued highly. Here John Reed, who had observed various political leaders, wrote that Lenin was an extraordinary national leader: simple, respected and loved.

It is interesting that Lunacharskiy, a playwright, remembered that at the time of the first Russian revolution he had read many books about different revolutionary leaders and leaders of rebellions, and tried to relate those traditional ideas to Lenin's image. But it did not work; Lenin did not seem to fit those old ideas of the typical leader.

[Smirnov] It seems to me that Leniniana is significant and astonishing not only because it pays tribute to a great mind, to a great statesman, to a stupendous person, but what is especially important is -- and this is probably the source of its future development -- that it reflects the yearning to see the problems of today, to understand them and comprehend them, through Lenin, through his ideas. Here, of course, there are inexhaustible possiblities for artistic creativeness.

Of course, we know that bourgeois literature about Lenin exists, an enormous amount of literature, but it has a different goal, a different aim -- namely, the desire to discredit Lenin by every means possible, or at least to limit the extent of his influence using specific, racist terms, portraying him as a purely national phenomenon. But, as the saying goes, everybody fights his own way -- and that is how they fight socialism.

I would like to note in this regard how important it is to know Lenin, the real Lenin -- his books, his primary sources. Knowledge about Lenin, knowledge about Leninism for us, the builders of a new world, is a kind of lofty moral requirement. At the 25th party congress Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a very important suggestion, noted a very important feature of our lives. He said that the mass study of Marxism-Leninism is the most salient feature of the development of social consciousness at the present time. I think that it is a great achievement of our society and, at the same time, a very responsible task to conduct the study of Lenin with a clearness of purpose and in an interesting and absorbing manner.

Especially because Lenin is studied at intermediate schools and at tertiary institutions, in the party training system and as part of the Komsomol political education, Lenin remains the most widely published and widely read author on this planet.

Allow me to give you some statistics: 4,500 of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's works are published abroad, in 62 countries and in more than 70 languages, making up for a total of 59 million copies. "The State and Revolution" has been published in more than 50 countries, 389 times, in 40 languages. "Imperialism as the Advanced Stage of Capitalism" has been published 423 times in 44 countries in 40 languages. "Selected Works" has been published in English, French, German, Finnish and Arabic. "Lenin's Complete Works" has been published in Vietnamese, an edition has been begun in Spanish, and Romanian and Hungarian editions have been completed. In our country 15,000 editions of Lenin have been published with a total volume of 561 million copies. Any comment, as the saying goes, is superfluous.

[Yakovlev] Any comment is superfluous. Time, contrary to the accepted view, brings Lenin closer to us. It does not estrange him from us but brings him closer, and this is probably natural because Lenin was and remains a person of the future. In the purity of his ideological beliefs, in his intellect and in his freedom from materialistic prejudices he is certainly a man of the future. The higher our spiritual life, the higher the level of culture in our country and the higher the total level of consciousness, the greater our interest is in Lenin. As has been said, our development moves from axioms to theorems, and so it is with our knowledge of Lenin. Our admiration of Lenin turns into a greater historical consciousness about his role, his personality. I think it is important to comprehend not only the theoretical side of Lenin's work. It is also extremely important to comprehend the moral lesson Lenin's whole life, the moral lesson of his life, from his works, from his every line -- they all contain a moral lesson for every contemporary today.

When I think of Lenin it seems to me that he was an extremely fortunate person, not only because as opposed to many generations of revolutionaries -- Russian, hero-martyrs of the Russian revolution, as they were called -- he had the good fortune to see many of the results of his struggle. I think he was a fortunate person because he was able to live his life as he wanted, never being false to his beliefs or his views.

[Smirnov] We can see that understanding his path, indeed, all the most honest, the most conscientious, the most selfless people in Russia gathered around the party that Lenin founded.

[Yakovlev] Absolutely. When one thinks of the people who worked in the first years of the Soviet regime, then we see that these were active people. They were free for the first time after having been detained: They lived their whole lives never thinking about receiving recognition from the society in which they lived. Giving all their energy was their purpose of life, their joy of life.

[Potapov] It would be strange if our ideological class enemies did not try to use the enormous emotional force of art to distort Lenin's image, to slander our revolution, to slander our country. According to our press reports we know that films, large-screen and multipart television films are made abroad in which Lenin is portrayed in such a way that would give the viewing public a false image of him.

[Yakovlev] As Gorkiy wrote, the philistine cannot rest until he has sunk a great man into the dirt.

[Smirnov] Yes, this is to a great extent quite typical of the bourgeois way of thinking.

[Potapov] It is, of course, with this aim in mind that reactionary representatives of art abroad do this quite often.

[Smirnov] I think, therefore, that the greatest duty and a matter of honor for Soviet communists, first of all, and for all communist-Leninists is to disclose, to truthfully and completely disclose, Lenin's deeds, Lenin's ideas and the relevance of Leninism to our times.

On the eve of the new year a new book by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev came out: About Lenin and Leninism. It is published by Politizdat [Political Literature publishing house] and has been given a wide response. PRAVDA has given it a lengthy, detailed and very interesting review. The book is interesting in that it contains everything that is of primary importance -- what our party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, thinks and says about Lenin and Leninism and what it is doing about the implementation of Lenin's behests and his teachings. In the foreword the author, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev says: You know that everything that we Soviet communists do today -- all this is the development of Lenin's cause, the practical implementation of Lenin's behests to contemporary conditions.

Indeed, together with an appraisal of Lenin's historical role, with a representation of Lenin's international importance, his role in the development of liberation movements, the book gives a broad panorama, a picture, of the vast activities of the party and the people in implementing Lenin's behests, improving social relations, the economy and the political organization of society in the conditions of developed socialism.

These practical political and theoretical activities of our party are a firm guarantee for the consistent realization of the people's interests. They are a firm guarantee for the realization of Lenin's behests. We may put it this way: The theoretical and political work of the CPSU is Leninism in action. The subject of the unity of the party and the people is examined comprehensively in the various works gathered together in this book -- boldly and acutely, as it was put by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 26th party congress; I would say in a Lenin-like manner. At the same time our party's position with regard to the unity of the party and the people is accurately defined.

Leonid Ilich said at the congress: We know full well of the experience of the past and the present that the leading tole in society does not come about by itself: It is earned, it is achieved in the course of the never-ending, incessant struggle for the interests of the workers.

These words are evidence of the maturity of our party, the wisdom of its leadership and the CPSU's responsible attitude toward its mission.

SHCHERBITSKIY WRITES ON DEVELOPMENT OF USSR

LD021544 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1110 GMT 2 Feb 82

["The Voluntary Union of Nations" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Feb (TASS) -- "The formation and development of the USSR has been marked by the appearance on the world political map of a new type of multinational state -- the first voluntary union of sovereign nations united by common aims and tasks," writes Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. His article, dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR in December, is published in the journal Questions of the History of the CPSU.

"Against the background of the colonial empires which existed in the 1920's, in circumstances of the most acute antagonisms between nations which were literally tearing the capitalist world apart, the creation of the USSR," notes the article, "became the concrete incarnation of the principles of proletarian internationalism in interrelations between the peoples. To a decisive degree it guaranteed the subsequent blossoming of their economy and culture."

The working people of the industrially developed regions, "being models of the fulfillment of international duty, helped previously backward peoples in a very short space of time to actually leap forward toward the heights of progress, and, moreover, helped some of them out of the capitalist stage of development."

In this connection Vladimir Shcherbitskiy recalls that if in the Ukrainian SSR between 1928 and 1940 the volume of the gross product in heavy industry increased by 10-fold and in the Russian federation by 12-fold, then in Kazakhstan it rose 20-fold, in Georgia 27-fold, in Kirgiziya 153-fold and in Tadzhikistan 324-fold. Thanks to the fact that the rate of industrial development exceeded plans as a result of redistributing material, financial and labor resources, the backwardness of a number of republics became a thing of the past.

In conditions of advanced socialism, the problem of leveling the development in union republics acquires a new meaning, the author notes. "If the most important thing during the period of building socialism was elimination of the de facto inequality of nations and their technical, economic and cultural backwardness, then now that this task has been solved. It is a question of bringing closer the levels and harmonious development of the national republics and oblasts and of the rational specialization of production for the general good of the Soviet people."

Thanks to the planned development of a single economic complex in the country and the high level of specialization and cooperation, all Soviet republics are advancing along the road of unswerving socioeconomic progress. Thus, during the period 1976-80 the volume of industrial production increased in Azerbaijan by 47 percent, in Armenia by 45 percent, in Belorussia by 42 percent, in Moldavia by 32 percent and in Tadzhikistan by 29 percent. The economy in the Soviet Ukraine is developing dynamically as well, Vladimir Shcherbitskiy points out. Within the system of internal division of labor the republic has become one of the main fuel and energy, metallurgical, engineering and agricultural bases of the USSR.

The Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress outline the program for further increasing the material and cultural potential of every republic from 1981 to 1985 and on to 1990.

The creation 60 years ago of the USSR not only became a most important landmark in the development of the Soviet community of peoples but also became an event of tremendous international significance, the author emphasizes. "Marxist-Leninist principles of relations between nations and peoples, tested by the experience of the USSR, are accessible to the world socialist community. This finds its expression in the political and ideological cohesion of the socialist states and in the deepening and development of their economic integration and the leveling out on that basis of their economic development. The experience of the USSR serves as a reliable guide for the communist parties of the socialist countries in implementing their internal national policy as well." "Soviet working people see their most important national and patriotic duty in the continued strengthened of the USSR -- the bulwark of peace between peoples, the might factor for the flowering and rapprochement of socialist nations," Vladimir Shcherbitskiy concludes.

SHCHELOKOV STRESSES NEED TO FIGHT SPECULATORS

LD021230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Feb 82

[From the "Vremya" program]

[Text] An all-union conference has been held at the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs in Moscow. It was attended by senior officials of the ministries of internal affairs of the union and autonomous republics and the internal affaris directorates of krays and oblasts. The conference dealt with intensification of the fight against speculation and parasitism. We asked Nikolay Anisimovich Shchelokov, USSR minister of internal affairs, to say something about the issues which were discussed at the conference.

[Begin recording] It is well known that one of the most important tasks of the economic and social policy of the Communist Party is the raising of well-being and the increasingly complete satisfaction of the requirements of Soviet people. Soviet people strive to improve their living standards through honest and conscientious work and in doing so they undoubtedly augment the national wealth. Regrettably, however, ugly encroachments on socialist property are still to be encountered -- parasitism, speculation and the desire for unearned income on the part of certain individuals. This affects the economic foundations of the Soviet system and the interests of society and the people. This is why it is a vital necessity to tighten up and stiffen checks on the extent of earnings and the extent of spending. The party demands that all loopholes be firmly closed to anti-social manifestations of this sort.

Great efforts are being made to ensure that the population gets uninterrupted supplies of goods and produce on the basis of the growth of output. But certain difficulties are being exploited by some speculative elements -- those who like to turn shortages to their own advantage. As is well known, the law prescribes severe penalties for buying up and reselling goods for profit. The job of the militia is to increase their efforts everywhere in the fight against this ugly phenomenon and resolutely to curb those who like to make a profit. No one is allowed personal enrichment through machinations and at the expense of the working people and society.

In a number of cases speculators buy up industrial goods and foodstuffs or stolen goods. Such goods are sold at inflated prices. Speculators get their hands on them. They feel quite at home in certain shops, at markets, at stations and at vehicle servicing enterprises. Citizens rightly demand that a decisive curb be placed on speculators, spongers and all those who do not wish to work honestly and aspire to illegal, unearned income. Such ugly phenomena cannot be tolerated in a society which is building communism. The fight against them, in conformity with demands of the party and the people, must be conducted uncompromisingly, firmly and resolutely on the basis of Soviet laws. No one can expect impunity here.

Specific official operational measures have been laid down to step up the fight against this evil. In this, the internal affairs bodies draw on the force and authority of our Soviet laws and on the broad assistance of the public, of all honest workers. Together with them, we will continue to step up this campaign. [end recording]

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES POWER ENGINEERING WORKERS

LD290214 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has cordially congratulated all those who participated in building the "Pyatidesyatiletiye Sr Turkmenii" Mary GRES for their labor victory in putting into operation the latest, sixth generating set with a capacity of 210,000 kilowatts and the high-voltage transmission line Mary-Karakul. Thanks to the selfless labor of multinational collectives, construction workers and operating staff, the greetings stress, a major power engineering installation has been built, which is of great significance in the development of the productive forces of the Turkmen SSR and other republics of central Asia. It is yet another convincing example of the indestructible friendship of peoples in our country.

Comrade Brezhnev expressed the conviction that the power engineering construction workers will continue to work honorably for the good of the homeland, and will make a weighty contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

COVERAGE OF SUSLOV LYING-IN-STATE, FUNERAL

PRAVDA on Lying-in-State

PM021649 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jan 82 p 1

[TASS report under general heading: "Funeral of Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov; Funeral Meeting in Red Square"]

[Excerpt] On 29 January the Soviet people paid their last respects to Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, an eminent figure of the Communist Party, Soviet state and International Communist movement, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

...For the second day the House of Unions Hall of Columns was decked in mourning. As on the previous day, the stream of workers from Moscow and the oblast, representatives of the unnon republics, krays and oblasts, party, soviet and public organization workers, figures of science and culture, Soviet Army servicemen and young people was endless.

In grief-stricken silence Soviet people filed past the coffin of M.A. Suslov, set on a high pedestal surrounded by wreaths and flowers. They were honoring the memory of a party and state figure whose entire life -- all of whose efforts, knoweldge and talent were devoted to the party and people.

Funeral tunes were played.

In the honor guard were A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and members of the government commission for the organization of the funeral, Comrades V.V. Grishin, A. Ya. Pelshe, K.U. Chernenko, A.P. Kirilenko B.N. Ponomarev, I.V. Kapitnov, M.V. Zimyanin, G.S. Pavlov, P.N. Fedoseyev and V.A. Zimnev.

Photographic Coverage

PM021545 [Editorial Report] Moscow, PRAVDA IZVESTIYA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for 29 January carry on their front pages very similar photographs of Soviet leaders at Suslov's lying-in-state in the Hall of Columns of Moscow's House of Unions on 28 January. The bier with Suslov's body is in the center of the background of the photographs. Flanking the bier on the left-hand side, from left to right, are Andropov, Kirilenko, Tikhonov, Chernenko and Brezhnev. Brezhnev is furthest from the camera and closest to the bier. The leaders flanking the bier on the right-hand side, from left to right, are Ustinov (closest to the bier), Grishin, Kuznetsov, Kunayev and Gorbachev.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA for 30 January carry beneath their mastheads full-width photographs of the Soviet leaders atop the Lenin Mausoleum during the Suslov funeral on 29 January. Although the photographs are attributed to different individuals, they are very similar and all show the leaders lined up in the same order. The lineup is from left to right: Two unidentified officials; Kirilenko, a third unidentified official, who is standing some way behind Kirilenko; Chernenko; Grishin; Brezhnev, who is standing in front of a battery of microphones and holding papers; Tikhonov; Gromyko; Andropov; Ustinov; Kuznetsov, whose face is partially obscured by a turned-up coat collar; Kunayev; Gorbachev; Ponomarev; Pelshe; Demichev; Kapitonov; Zimyanin; and Dolgikh.

The 30 January editions of the same three papers also carry in their front pages photographs of the cortege of leaders following the pallbearers as they carry the casket to the Kremlin Wall. The PRAVDA photograph shows the front rank of the cortege as consisting of an unidentified tall man, perhaps a relative of Suslov's; Brezhnev, Tikhonov, and Chernenko.

Only one person in the second rank of the procession is visible, but he is not identifiable. Identifiable individuals in the third rank of the cortege are Kunayev, Ustinov and Andropov.

The photograph of the cortege featured by IZVESTIYA is taken from a different angle. In the front rank are the unidentified putative relative, another unidentifiable person who appears to be the man shown by PRAVDA in the second rank, Brezhnev, Tikhonov and Chernenko. Kunayev, Ustinov and Gromyko are visible in the second rank.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA carries the same photograph of the procession as PRAVDA.

SHCHERBITSKIY IN HONOR GUARD AT GLUSHKOV FUNERAL

LD021846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] The working people of Kiev and staffs of scientific institutions in the republic said farewell today to Academician Viktor Mikhaylovish Glushkov, that outstanding Soviet scientist and organizer of science, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and vice-president of the Ukrainian Academy of Science and director of the academy's Cybernetics Institute. The hall with the deceased's coffin is in funeral garb. There are many wreaths. Numerous awards won by Viktor Mikhaylovich Glushkov for services to the homeland are laid out on red velvet.

The guard of honor included Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of the republic. A funeral meeting took place at the cemetery where Glushkov was buried.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KIEV SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

LD271848 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Kiev: A meeting of the aktiv of scientific establishments and enterprises of the Ukrainian capital took place here today. The meeting discussed ways of resolving the most important task set by the 26th CPSU Congress -- that of a more rapid and better application of scientific achievements. It was said that scientists and production workers in the city are taking part in implementing six specific integrated programs drawn up in the republic for the 11th 5-Year Plan. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

KUZNETSOV AT SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSION SESSION

LD021428 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A joint session of the Commissions on Public Education and Culture at the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today. It discussed the question of implementating the legislation concerning the further improvement in job training, education and professional guidance for those in the system of general education schools. It was pointed out that in recent years the forms and methods of work preparation for school pupils have become more definite, new curricula and courses have been introduced; the qualification of teachers in vocational subjects is increasing; and the facilities for vocational training, education and vocational guidance are improving. There is growing cooperation between schools on the one hand and industry and vocational-technical schools on the other.

At the same time it was pointed out that control over the quality of preparation of pupils for work does not yet fully meet the demands of the times. The effectiveness and final results are not yet sufficient.

Taking part in the session were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; comrades Shitikov and Ruben, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

RASHIDOV AT TASHKENT PARTY, ECONOMIC MEETING

LD271852 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of the republican party and economic aktiv of workers in industry, transportation, communications, trade, public catering and consumer services was held in Tashkent today to review the results of last year's work. Socialist pledges for this year and for the 5-year plan as a whole were adopted. This year alone it is intended, among other things, to market industrial production of various kinds worth $200 million above plan. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

GRISHIN ATTENDS MOSCOW BRIGADE LEADERS MEETING

LD022222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Excerpts] The brigade form of labor organization should become the main form in Moscow in the current 5-year plan. This was stressed today by the participants in a meeting of city brigade leaders which discussed a wide circle of questions concerning the development of this method of organizing production. Taking part in the conference was Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

DOLGIKH AT MOSCOW TRADE UNION MEETING CLOSING

LD270048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Summary] The 12th congress of the metallurgical workers' trade union closed in Moscow today. "Taking part in the work of the congress were Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and Kazanets, USSR minister of ferrous metallurgy. The new composition of the trade union's central committee, the auditing commission and the delegates to the 17th congress of USSR trade unions were elected. Comrade Kostyukov was again elected chairman of the trade union's central committee.

KISELEV AT BELORUSSIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD021207 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] A republican trade union congress opened today in Minsk. Its delegates -- the best representatives of the working class, collective farmers and the intelligentsia -- are discussing the results of activities during the period under review and the tasks of the trade unions in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Taking part in the work of the congress is Comrade Kiselev, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

ALIYEV ATTENDS AZERBAIJAN JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

LD261306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Responsible tasks in the further improvement in the work of Azerbaijan journalists were discussed at a congress of the republic's journalists that took place in Baku today. A declaration was made at the congress about the readiness to use the whole arsenal of progressive party journalism [publitsistika] to mobilize the workers in industry and agriculture toward mass socialist competition to successfully fulfill tasks in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Taking part in the work of the congress was Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

RASHIDOV ATTENDS UZBEK JOURNALISTS CONGRESS

LD291438 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Jan 82

[Text] Conveying the party's word to everybody's heart is the task that workers in Uzbekistan's mass information media have undertaken to fulfill. At a republic journalists' congress today, ways of raising the ideological and theoretical level and professional proficiency of press, radio and television workers were discussed. Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the congress.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK CONSTRUCTION MEETING

GF300418 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 28 Jan 82

[Summary] A meeting organized by the republican party and economic activ of construction workers was held in Tashkent today. The meeting was opened by Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Khodzhayev, Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, presented a report on work results of the workers in construction and installation organizations, industrial enterprises, the construction materials industry and all sectors of industry in the republic during 1981, and tasks of fulfilling socialist pledges during 1982 in light of the November 1981 CPSU plenum and Brezhnev's instructions.

Those who addressed the meeting noted that Uzbek workers are carrying on a persistent struggle to develop effectiveness and quality of construction work, to increase construction production and to achieve scientific and technical progress. Many construction and industrial enterprises overfulfilled last year's plans. Many production and industrial projects were set up, houses constructed and tens of thousands of hectares of new land brought under cultivation last year. New tasks are awaiting Uzbek construction workers during the current year.

The speakers said that in order to fulfill these tasks it is necessary to further improve production organization and control, to distribute experiments by progressive labor collectives and industrial innovators, to spread socialist emulation, to use labor reserves only when a pressing need arises and to use methodical analysis in carrying out tasks. The participants expressed their assurance that Uzbek workers will fulfill all plans and socialist pledges during the current year.

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central committee and Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee first secretary. The meeting adopted socialist pledges for the republic's workers in construction and installation enterprises in 1982.

The meeting was attended by members and candidate members of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Comrades Aythmuratov, Anisimkin, Grekov, Musakhanov, Osetrov, Salimov, Khudayberdyyev, Makhumudova, Umarov; Comrade (Arlov), deputy chairman of the Uzbek Supreme Soviet; Comrades Abdullayeva, Akhmedov and Khodzhayev, deputy chairmen of the Uzbek Council of Ministers; and Comrade (Brelin), deputy minister of installation and special construction work.

POPULAR EDUCATION MEETING CONVENES IN TASHKENT

GF261724 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Schools providing popular education in the Uzbek SSR number 7,500. The total number of pupils enrolled in popular education is nearly 4 million. Over (?230,000) schoolteachers are now working in this field in the Uzbek SSR. This was reported during a meeting organized by the most active workers of the republican popular educaton and the Uzbek pedagogical educational institutions. The participants reviewed work results during 1981 and tasks aimed at further developing teaching methods in schools and pedagogical educational institutions in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the November 1981 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the instructions and recommendations of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The meeting also discussed the progress of measures taken to develop physical culture and sports in the republic's schools and pedagogical institutions.

The meeting adopted socialist pledges for the Uzbek popular education workers in 1982. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Panachin, USSR deputy minister of education. Comrade Salimov, Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee secretary and Comrade Abdullayeva, deputy chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers, attended the meeting.

KOSTROMA GORKOM ACTS TO COMBAT DRUNKENNESS

PM011131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report under the rubric: "After Criticism": "'Overcoming Evil'"]

[Text] The article under this heading (PRAVDA, 22 August 1981) has been discussed by the Kostroma Party Gorkom Bureau. The criticism of the shortcomings both in the fight against drunkennessand in work at people's place of residence was deemed correct, N. Kikhomiov, secretary of the Gorkom, has told the editorial office.

The bureau drew the attention of the sections of the party gorkom and raykoms and the gorispolkom to the grave omissions in organizational work among the population. The gorispolkom and ravispolkoms have been instructed to create under all housing operation offices commissions for combating drunkenness, to reinforce their staff with trained, authoritative people, and party, war and labor veterans and to make fuller use of the experience of this work gained by the No 10 housing operation office -- as noted by PRAVDA.

Measures have been taken to galvanize the commissions for combating drunkenness created at enterprises, organizations and institutions, to step up their direct influence on the state of preventive work at people's places of residence and to send people suffering from alcoholism for treatment.

The rayispolkom internal affairs section is carrying out measures aimed at halting drunkenness, hooliganism and other violations of the rules of socialist communal living.

MOSCOW ANNOUNCES PUBLICATION OF NEW JOURNAL

LD231838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] The first issue of the Journal LENINGRADSKAYA PANORAMA has been published. It will be dealing with problems of scientific and technological progress, architecture and building and the interaction of man with his environment. Most space will be devoted to material on improving the efficiency and quality of work, the fulfillment of economic and social tasks under the conditions prevailing in a large industrial town.

CHANNEL TWO TV TO GIVE BROADER NEWS BACKGROUND

PM251247 Moscow GOVORIT I POKAZYVAYET MOSKVA in Russian No 5, covering 25-31 Jan 82, Signed to Press 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Second All-Union Channel: News Broadcasts"]

[Text] Viewers are well acquainted with the programs of the main news editorial board. They need no introduction: The main news output of central television -- Vremya, International Panorama, Studio 9, the World Today, the news, community, Moscow's foreign guests, Yu. Zhukov's talks on international topics....

The second all-union channel adds new programs to this list and provides an opportunity to inform viewers more widely and fully about the most important events occurring in our country and throughout the world.

The morning package on the second all-union channel closes every day with a 5-minute edition of the news. The second channel's evening package opens with a 15-minute edition of news about the day's events.

To judge from the response, viewers have greeted with interest the second all-union channel's new Saturday "International Review" program. Its first editions were presented by Valentin Zorin, Aleksandr Kaverznev and Georgiy Zubkov, political observers of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and this week the program is being presented by Vladimir Dunayev.

The half-hour program "Our Correspondent Report" comes onto screens on the second all-union channel every Sunday. We asked one of its presenters, Central Television commentator Ye. Sinitsyn, to tell us about the new program:

"Our Correspondents Report.... First of all, who are they? They are chiefly Central Television correspondents involved in making the Vremya program. They are journalists, directors, cameramen and photocorrespondents employed to make the all-union television news program. Visiting various cities, villages and very remote corners of the country and meeting dozens of people, we learn much that is new and interesting -- far more than the Vremya program, unfortunately, can fit in to its strict time limit. And the new program will help to supplement it to some extent. The creators of the new program are correspondents 'from the provinces' -- from republic and oblast studios. This will be a unique creative correspondent's review.

"What, then, will our correspondents talk about in this program? Of course, about people and, of course, about events taking place through the will and labor of our Soviet people, who are fulfilling the broad program of creation outlined by the 26th party congress.

"In our work we will, as always count also on the assistance of our viewers, who can suggest interesting topics, facts and figures and tell us about interesting and remarkable people. And behind every fact and behind the figures and the summaries we will endeavor to see and to show the essence of the phenomena and processes that are occurring, when something small and personal reflects something great, grand, of general significance...."

SHEVARDNADZE INSPECTS RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

WA211600 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 5 January reports on page 1 that E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, on 2 January inspected a number of rural development projects in Georgia's southern mountain regions.

The first secretary visited the villages of Rustavi, Oshora and Idumala in Aspindzskiy Rayon. With regard to shortages of building materials, Shevardnadze advised local officials "to devote serious attention to the use of local resources, primarily brick and stone, and pointed out the necessity of putting all resources into action to the maximum." Shevardnadze also visited the Akhaltsikhe branch of the Goriyskiy cotton-cloth combine in Akhaltsikhskiy Rayon. There he spoke with the workers and pointed out "the tasks standing before them, and emphasized the importance of further increases in the rate of economic and social development in the region." S.Ye. Khabeyshvili, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the Georgian CP Central Committee, accompanied Shevardnadze on the tour.

GEORGIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES CHANGES

WA211600 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report]

[Text] The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers appointed A.I. Kartvelishvili deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply. The Georgian SSR Council of Ministers freed G.M. Kartvelishvili from the duties of deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply in connection with his retirement.

ALIYEV GREETS RUSSIAN LANGUAGE CONFERENCE

WA261420 Baku BAKINSKIIY RABOCHIY in Russian 9 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] On 7 December, G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received a group of the participants in an all-union conference on problems of training Russian language and literature teachers for the national schools, being held in Baku.

Having greeted the guests warmly, Comrade Aliyev expressed satisfaction that Baku -- a city with illustrious international traditions -- had been chosen as the venue for the conference. A tremendous role, he said, in the international education of the working people belongs to Russian, the language of the great Lenin, in which all nations and nationalities of our country communicate.

We attach exceptional significance to the dissemination and in-depth study of Russian, G.A. Aliyev observed, for the added reason that we are firmly convinced that it broadens our outlook and helps us cope with an entrusted assignment more successfully and become a truly highly skilled specialists. This is why every VUZ graduate is tasked with knowing Russian as his native language.

The need for Russian language teachers in the republic's national schools, particularly in rural localities, Comrade Aliyev continued, is growing rapidly. And although we have increased the scale of the training of teachers sharply in recent years, we are, nonetheless, still experiencing a shortage of trained teachers. The necessary conditions are being created for them in the countryside, and they have been provided with additional privileges in accordance with a special decision on improvement in the teaching of Russian adopted by the republic Communist Party Central Committee.

But it is not only a question of the numbers of teachers. To raise the level of the teaching of Russian in Azerbaijan schools, it is necessary to improve the quality of training of the teachers themselves in every possible way. And this, in turn, confronts the VUZ's, which have to refine the process of the training of teacher personnel for the national schools, with crucial tasks. An important role is performed here by the development of uniform recommendations and special procedures and a constant exchange of experience between the country's VUZ's. In this connection, Comrade Aliyev emphasized the great significance of the conference being held in Baku, pointing out that its recommendations and conclusions will help the specialists of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and Ministry of Education and the Republic's teachers in their practical work.

The teaching of Russian is a crucial and difficult task. It is necessary not only to possess the essential knowledge but also to be able to convey the entire depth and beauty of the language to the students, cultivating their love for and interest in it. In Azerbaijan, G.A. Aliyev observed, there are many excellent teachers who are doing a good deal to propagandize Russian, but we would like to see even more of them. There would then be considerably more highly skilled specialists with a knowledge of Russian in various spheres capable of tackling the important tasks set by the party.

In conclusion, Comrade Aliyev wished the conferees fruitful work and new creative success in their noble teaching labor.

Speaking on behalf of the conferees, V.K. Rozov, member of the board and chief of the Educational Establishments Administration of the USSR Ministry of Education, expressed gratitude to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and the republic government for their attention to the conference. It is not by chance that it is being held in Baku, he said. Azerbaijan specialists and, primarily, the collective of the Azerbaijan Russian Language and Literature Teacher-Training Institute imeni M.F. Akhundov are making a big contribution to the dissemination of Russian, and familiarization with the experience of the work of this VUZ is of undoubted interest to the conferees. We know of the splendid achievements of the republic's working people, which were highly praised at the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum and wish the Azerbaijan people and our colleagues -- the teachers -- ever new successes.

G.A. Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; F.G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; K.G. Aliyev, minister of higher and secondary specialized education of the Azerbaijan SSR; E.M. Kafarova, minister of education of the republic; R.D. Mamedov, deputy chief of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; and A.N. Mamedov, rector of the Azerbaijan Russian Language and Literature Teacher-Training Institute imeni M.F. Akhundov, participated in the talks.

DOLGIKH SPEAKS AT COMBINE AWARD CEREMONY

LD012210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Excerpts] A solemn session was held in Magnitogorsk today dedicated to the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the metallurgical combine. In the hall representatives of the public, workers, engineering and technical staff gathered. With great enthusiasm the honorary presidium, consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade Brezhnev, was elected.

At the session Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a speech. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers he warmly congratulated the collective of the combine on receiving the homeland's high award. Built in an unprecedentedly short period, said Comrade Dolgikh, the giant metallurgical combine beside Magnitnaya Gora produced its first metal on 1 February 1932. This was a major victory of the socialist system and was an important stage in the realization of Lenin's plan for the industrialization of the country. Now the metalworkers of Magnitka, the speaker went on, are faced with the big tasks of the further improvement of production and heightening working efficiency in the social development of the collective. The workers of the combine have been initiators in the competition to greet with due honor the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR and have adopted pledges to fulfill their plan tasks for 1982 ahead of schedule, as well as those of the 5-year plan as a whole.

Comrade Dolgikh pinned the order to the combine's banner.

KHITRUN INTERVIEWED ON AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY

PM011343 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 4, January 1982, Signed to Press on 18 January 1982, carries on page two an interview with L.I. Khitrun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, entitled "Material and Technical Supplies for the Countryside." In the interview Khitrun gives an indication of the kind of machinery agriculture will be receiving in the 11th 5-Year Plan, emphasizing the efficiency of machinery "complexes." He proceeds to briefly discuss machinery testing stations and describes the structure of his state committee. In the final part of the interview Khitrun describes measures to improve equipment repairs and servicing.

PAPERS REPORT REGIONAL 1982 SOCIALIST PLEDGES

PM031049 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 19 January publishes on page 2 under the heading "In Accordance With Long-Term Programs" the Chelyabinskaya Oblast socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. The pledges note that the oblast's workers undertake to save fuel and energy and increase industrial output and continue:

"The agricultural workers pledged an 18-percent increase in average annual gross output volume over the 5-year period, which is more than the plan. In 1982 they will overfulfill the set purchase plans and sell the state 1.25 million tons of grain, 675,000 tons of milk, over 170,000 tons of livestock and poultry and 660 million eggs. At least 22 quintals of fodder units for public stockraising per standard head of livestock for the winter period will be procured.

"For the improvement of living conditions in the countryside, in the current 5-year plan 1.5 million square meters of housing will be constructed, including 400,000 square meters through the efforts of patron enterprises and organizations. Industrial enterprise auxiliary farms will increase milk production 40 percent, meat production 90 percent and vegetable production over 100 percent. Agricultural production on citizens' individual subsidiary plots will be developed."

The pledges also undertake "to construct 1.15 million square meters of housing in 1982" and to save "900,000 tons of boiler and furnace fuel, 1.17 million gigacalories of thermal energy and 870 million kilowatt-hours of electricity."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 21 January publishes on page 2, under the heading "For the Country's Benefit," Rostovskaya Oblast's socialist pledges for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. The pledges deal first with industrial production and automation and the thrifty expenditure of materials, and continue:

"In response to the high assessment of the oblast's agricultural workers' work given by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, the agroindustrial complex will be developed at an accelerated tempo and increases of 18.5 percent in average annual gross agricultural output volume and 24 percent in labor productivity will be ensured over the 5-year period. The grain crop yield will be raised to 27-28 quintals per hectare and the gross grain harvest to 9 million tons, milk yields will increase by 500 kg per cow, egg yield per laying hen will rise by 50 and pond fish production will rise to 50,000 tons a year.

"The oblast will supply public stockraising with high-quality fodder in 1982 and procure at least 32 quintals of fodder units per standard head. It will sell the state 3.5 million tons of grain, 1.1 million tons of fruit and vegetable produce, potatoes and melons, 352,000 tons of meat, 1,015,000 tons of milk, 775 million eggs and 22,200 tons of wool. In order to increase the output of foodstuffs on citizens' individual subsidiary plots, they will be sold 685,000 piglets and 40 million poultry birds and they will raise 23,000 cattle, 85,000 hogs and 17,000 sheep on the basis of cooperation with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Some 35,000 tons of meat, over 20,000 tons of milk and 15 million eggs will be produced on enterprise and organization subsidiary farms."

After reviewing construction, nuclear power and the improvement of transport, the pledges state:

"Implementing the comprehensive plans for the oblast's economic and social development, 8.5 million square meters of housing will be constructed in the 5-year plan. Every year 15-20 apartments will be commissioned on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz. From 1981 to 1985 schools and preschool institutions offering 125,000 places, hospitals with 8,000 beds, polyclinics equipped for 19,000 visits and trade enterprises with a total area of 120,000 square meters will be commissioned and the public catering network expanded by 60,000 sittings."

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 January carries on its front page, under the heading "With a High Degree of Efficiency," the socialist pledges of Krasnodarskiy Kray for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan. The pledges state in particular:

"In agriculture, on the basis of the active introduction of industrial manufacturing methods, the development of competition for a high standard of arable farming and stockraising and the initiators' movement to obtain the highest yields, average annual gross output volume will be increased in the 11th 5-Year Plan by 12 percent, with 41.8 million tons of grain, over 5 million tons of vegetables, 2.5 million tons of fruit, 3.5 million tons of meat and 9 million tons of milk being produced. Further increases in production of sugar beet, sunflower seed for oil and other agricultural crops will be secured.

"In 1982 every hectare will yield 35-36 quintals of grain crops and at least 8.3 million tons of grain will be produced. The kray will sell the state 4.25 million tons of grain, 6 million tons of sugar beets, 560,000 tons of sunflower seed for oil, 710,000 tons of vegetables, 415,000 tons of fruit and berries, 0.28 million tons of grapes and 6,000 tons of leaf tea. The proportion of durum and valuable strains of wheat in the total volume of procurements will be raised to 90 percent.

"In stockraising the fodder base will be reinforced by every means to procure coarse and succulent fodder totaling 23 quintals of fodder units per standard head for the wintering period. The sector will be converted in a plan-governed manner to year-round standardized feeding of animals and to the shop milk production system. The kray will supply the state with 456,000 tons of meat, 1,267,000 tons of milk, 910 million eggs and 5,350 tons of wool. The amount of top quality milk sold will be increased to 90 percent. The slaughter weight of cattle will be raised to 410 kg and of pigs to 107 kg.

"With a view to swelling food resources, enterprise and organization subsidiary farms and individual subsidiary plots will be developed. The population will be sold at least 660,000 piglets and 55 million poultry chicks."

After reviewing industrial construction commitments, the pledges continue:

"In 1982 four enterprises will be constructed for waste-free processing of fruit and vegetables. It is intended to commission 30,000 square meters of housing above-plan; to commission 19,400 well appointed apartments, or an average of 25 apartments per farm, in the countryside; and to carry out reconstruction of irrigation systems over an area of 24,000 hectares."

After dealing with transport and the savings of fuel and materials, the pledges state:

"The work of trade and consumer services will be improved. In the second year of the 5-year plan, above-plan goods worth R35 million and public catering output worth R3.6 million will be sold. Above-plan consumer services to the population will be worth R555,000.

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 15 January carries on its front page the socialist pledges of working people in Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast for 1982 and the 11th 5-year plan under the heading "Efficiency Is the Motto." The working people pledge, among other things:

"To save 580 million kilowatt-hours of electricity, 1.5 million gigacalories of heat, 62,000 tons of rolled metal products and 48,000 tons of gasoline and diesel in 1982.

"Consistently implementing the party's agrarian policy, to increase agricultural production in the 5-year period by 21 percent, including milk and meat production by 28 percent and egg production by 30 percent, to overfulfill the state requirements plan and sell 230,000 tons of potatoes, 335,000 tons of vegetables, 770,000 tons of milk, 195,000 tons of livestock and poultry meat (live weight) and 1.3 billion eggs to the state in 1982. To fully provide for the vegetable needs of people in Leningrad and oblast on the basis of local produce. To carry out well-organized spring field work, apply at least 20 tons of organic fertilizers per hectare of arable land and obtain an average per hectare at least 24 quintals of grain crops, 140 quintals of potatoes, 315 quintals of vegetables, 430 quintals of roots and 48 quintals of hay from perennial grasses. To procure for public livestock raising more than 20 quintals of coarse and succulent fodder units per standard head. To obtain an average of 3,200 kg of milk per cow, which is 170 kg more than last year."

The report also states that the working people of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast pledge to "construct 2.55 million square meters of housing during the year in order to further improve the population's living standards."

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER ON TV DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD010128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Text] Here is an interview. Iosif Solomonovich Ravich, deputy USSR minister of communications, talks to our correspondent about the development of communications in the 11th 5-Year Plan:

[Begin recording] [Ravich] During these years we intend to introduce the most up-to-date means of technology for the development and improvement of the country's unified automatic communications network, as well as the expansion of television and radio broadcasting. A new generation of radio-relay equipment -- what is known as "electronics (?communications)" -- will be introduced. This work will provide for a multi-channel system for all types of international telephone communications, the sending of telegrams and the sending of newspapers by a cable method to outlying administrative industrial centers of the country.

By the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan, 90 percent of the country will be able to watch television on the first program, and 70 percent on the second. For this purpose over 70 new powerful television stations and several thousand low-capacity radio-relay stations [radiotranslyatory maloy moshchnosti] will be built, of which a considerable number, and not less than half, will be able to pick up television signals via artificial earth satellites. To do this the number of transmitting and receiving television stations of the Ekran system will be increased several times.

[Question] Radio-relay lines, and the entire television network, are at the present moment equipped to provide color television transmission. Our front-ranking collective, which operates the all-union radio-tv transmitting station at Ostankino -- the 50-Letiye Oktyabrya station -- adopted a decision to bring into operation ahead of schedule, by 25 December 1982, a powerful television transmitter for the organization of a fifth television program in Moscow.

On the inner-union broadcasting network, four all-union programs will be provided, including two for the entire country, and an extra two to the most populated areas of the Soviet Union.

The number of relayed wired-radio line-modification outlets [translatsionnyye radio-tochki provodnoy modifikatsii] is also due to be increased and multi-program radio broadcasting which is already (?being received) by the population in many of our towns, will be extended and introduced even further, to the rayon centers. [end recording]

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET HELICOPTER -- The tests of the Soviet-made M126 helicopter, which has the world's biggest payload capacity, have been completed. It can take up to 20 tons on board and carries the freight with a speed of 300 km an hour. Two trucks or buses can sit within the M126 model, which attracted notice last summer at the aeronautics and space technology show in Paris. According to experts, the helicopter is superior to other models. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82 LD]

ARMY PAPER EDITORIAL ON CIVIL DEFENSE TASKS

PM271611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Civil Defense"]

[Text] The Soviet people, led by the Communist Party, are enthusiastically resolving the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress. Our country is confidently advancing on all avenues of communist building. Two goals have always been and remain the loftiest for us: Communist creation and the preservation of peace on Earth. Those goals are indissoluble. The party and the government are doing everything necessary to ensure a peaceful life for Soviet people, are consistently pursuing a policy of friendship and cooperation among the peoples and are implementing a course of consolidating peace and curbing the arms race.

This course in world politics is countered by the aggressive course of U.S. imperialism, its NATO partners and other reactionary forces. The grim reality of our time is that the adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices have caused an increase in the danger of war. Past experience and the course of contemporary world development confirm the topicality of V.I. Lenin's conclusion that we must accompany our steps toward peace by exerting all our military readiness and strengthening the country's defense might.

Civil defense has an important place in strengthening the country's defense capability. Its purpose is humane and responsible. In the event that aggressors unleash a war, it is called upon to resolve the tasks of protecting the population, increasing the stability of the national economy's work and eliminating the consequences of enemy use of weapons of mass destruction.

USSR civil defense is nationwide. The strengthening and improvement of it is a vital concern of all Soviet people and all working people in city and countryside. Soviet and economic organs and civil defense staffs carry out constant work in this direction under the leadership of party committees.

Kherson's Comintern shipbuilding and ship repair plant, the Barnaul mechanical press plant, the Rubeynoye Sovkhoz, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast. Those are just a few addresses of leading experience in organizing civil defense. A good training material base has been created there and there is everything necessary to hold classes to good standards. Success stems crucially from the fact that questions of training the workers and employees of these national economic facilities in defense against weapons of mass destruction is constantly the focus of attention for the administration and party, trade union and Komsomol organizations.

However, that is not the case everywhere. Certain national economic facilities are still not paying due attention to questions of organizing civil defense and are allowing planned classes not to take place; even if the classes are held, they sometimes fail to produce the proper impact because they are poorly prepared. These shortcomings cannot be tolerated.

The improvement of civil defense is an important sector of the activity of district military councils and political directorates. Working in close contact with local party and soviet organs, they must display constant concern for improving the quality and efficiency of all the measures implemented in this sphere and must ensure a further improvement in the coordination between staffs and in the training of civil defense units and subunits and nonmilitarized formations and the strengthening of the collaboration between them.

The most effective way of improving the combat readiness of civil defense formations is to hold exercises at the facilities. The correct course is to hold exercises in conditions as close as possible to a real war situation, where the resolution of training tasks is combined with the implementation of economic measures -- the performance of various repair and restoration operations.

This makes it possible to rehearse training questions in practice, to increase the skill of personnel and the cohesion of staffs and to improve the organization of collaboration between the various services and teams and their control in a complex situation. One decisive condition for ensuring the readiness of civil defense formations to perform the tasks entrusted to them is specific, purposeful, diverse political work.

However, the facts show that exercises are still held under simplified conditions in a number of places. This is harmful, retards the growth of civil defense formations' skills and leads to the irrational expenditure of material resources. It must be ensured that every civil defense measure is instructive and helps to inculcate the requisite skills and lofty combat morale qualities in the participants.

In this connection crucial tasks are entrusted to the civil defense staffs, which operate in close contact with the military commissariats and DOSAAF organs. They are called upon to give specific assistance in organizing exercises at local level. To be persistent in introducing methods of leadership into education and to coordinate the actions of non-militarized formations with those of troop subunits. Practical forms of training should be more vigorously introduced, classes must be held right at facilities, shelters, training grounds and training points and in the process better use must be made of the various technical resources.

Questions of the population acquiring civil defense knowledge and skills at their place of residence also require constant attention. Practice shows that far from full use is being made of the potential of civil defense staffs and courses, housing operation offices and block administrations and block and street committees. Army and navy veterans, participants in the Great Patriotic War and reserve servicemen must play a more active role in this important work.

Propaganda of the purpose and specific knowledge of civil defense is of prime importance in resolving the important and responsible tasks that the party and government have entrusted to civil defense. As a component part of all mass defense work and military patriotic education, it embraces broad strata of our people, contributes to instilling high moral and political and psychological qualities in Soviet people, helps each person to determine his place and role in defense measures and prompts people to improve the requisite knowledge and skills. These questions must be fittingly reflected in the periodical press, radio and television programs and the speeches of propagandists and agitation workers.

To persistently improve the population's civil defense knowledge and skills is to actively help further strengthen the motherland's defensive capability.

ADMIRAL YEGOROV SPEAKS ON DOSAAF ANNIVERSARY

LD011610 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0700 GMT on 31 January carries in its "I Serve the Soviet Union" program a 3-minute recording of Admiral Yegorov speaking on the 55th anniversary of DOSAAF. He is identified on the screen as "Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee." He says that to mark the anniversary there will be a month of competitions, days of special programs, movies, sporting events and museum visits for DOSAAF members. He also praises the work done in training young people.

WEN WEI PO CITES INTERVIEW WITH BAI HUA'S BROTHER

HK020853 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Feb 82 p 3

[Report: "Ye Nan Discusses How Things Stand With Bai Hua"]

[Text] During the Spring Festival, the playwright Ye Nan, in a special interview with Chen Shixin of Guangzhou's Yangcheng WANBAO, gave his views on the questions posed by "Unrequited Love" and the future of films.

He said: "These past 4 years have been a time for continuous creation and continuous emancipation of the mind. It has been the best time for carrying out the policy of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom, letting a hundred schools of thought contend' since the founding of the PRC. In accordance with the historical lesson, the central authorities have advocated stability and unity, emancipating the mind and getting on with the work at hand. These have been warmly received by everyone. Being able to delve into the realities of life and write freely as I have always wanted to do is enough for me! Although there are still many problems in literary and artistic circles waiting to be solved, the central authorities have specific policies and they will enquire personally into many things and deal with them appropriately. The fact that the questions posed by the filmscript 'Unrequited Love' were resolved satisfactorily without anyone being made to suffer is quite an achievement since the founding of the PRC and will definitely have the effect of encouraging future creations."

Ye Nan has full confidence in our country's film industry. He greatly appreciated the films "Seagull" and "Neighbor," all the more since they were the products of certain young comrades. Ye Nan is opposed to certain films which divorce themselves from life, which weave stories that are so incredible that people just cannot accept them, and which, in the one-sided pursuit of box office success, will resort to all kinds of convoluted means. He advocated raising the aesthetic values of people engaged in creation and said that they should, as far as art is concerned, make strict demands on themselves and should not produce in a rough and slipshod way.

Ye Nan said: Immediately after the Spring Festival, I will be going to naval units to write a work reflecting the life of sailors at sea. I am acquainted most of all with submarine units, but I still need to familiarize myself with the sailors of today. I also plan to write a filmscript reflecting the lives of the Oroqen nationality. In addition, I will write a few novels. I will also write a bit of prose, even though it is not taken too seriously by the people.

We also talked about his twin brother, Bai Hua. I told Ye Nan about certain reports from abroad and he said: "Sheer nonsense! He went to Beijing recently to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Chinese Writers Association. He was in high spirits. He was plumper than I. We had a chat. Bai Hua truly felt that, from the central authorities to the Wuhan units, everyone treated him with feeling and care. The help they gave was fervent and earnest. After while, he came to understand things correctly. He plans to go to Yunnan after the Spring Festival to delve into the realities of life there. First, because it is the "old home" of many of his works. Second, because it is one of the frontlines and life is rich and varied there. Although he says that he is in no rush to write, I have a feeling that life there will act like a "catalyst" on him and cause him to write new and good things in no time."

TA KUNG PAO COMMENTS ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES

HK020917 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 2 Feb 82, p 3

[Special dispatch from Guangzhou: "Speaking in Zhuhai, Xu Dixin Points Out That Special Economic Zones Differ From Concessions"]

[Text] On 5 January in Zhuhai city, three economists, Xu Dixin, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences; Zhou Weiping, deputy director of the Chinese Academy of Social Science's Hong Kong and Macao economic research center; and Zhao Yuanhao, professor at Jinan University and vice president of the Institute of Economics; discussed the question of special economic zones.

Xu Dixin pointed out that while in the Middle Ages it was possible for a nation to be self-sufficient this is no longer true and any nation that closes its doors to the outside today will be unable to carry out successful construction. Lenin pointed out the need to attract foreign capital and anyone who says a country should be closed while trying to reconstruct is an opponent of Marxism-Leninism.

Discussing the nature of the special economic zones he said that joint capital ventures between China and foreign concerns represent a high stage of state capitalism. The use of foreign capital to establish independent enterprises in the special zones is, as far as the system of ownership is concerned, a form of capitalism. However, because these enterprises are subject to the control of the special zones' government and must abide by the policy and regulations of the special zones' government, it is a very special form of capitalism and in certain senses it has the character of state capitalism. To allow foreign capital to make a profit in the special economic zones is a policy of redemption. The preliberation foreign concessions were set up in conditions that did not allow our country to exercise any sovereignty at all; they were run by foreigners and enjoyed all kinds of special privileges. The organization of special economic zones is totally different, however, since sovereignty is completely in the hands of our own country. National borders of the boundaries of special zones are two completely different matters.

Xu Dixin also emphasized the need to increase economic efficiency so that a small expenditure will be able to produce the best result possible. And only by paying special attention to quality will our products be able to compete on the international market.

Zhao Yuanhao's comments focused on the benefits to be gained from attracting foreign capital. Summarizing our experiences and lessons, he also made suggestions for future directions. He believes that our running of the special zones should be enthusiastic but not impetuous. The formulation of the program for the Zhuhai special economic zone and its planned implementation may have seemed rather slow but in actual fact it was fast. In this way it is possible to import foreign capital and technology in accordance with the plan for economic development and municipal construction. He also emphasized the need for perfect economic legislation and said cadres, workers and staff should be trained to have a little better knowledge of foreign matters. In this respect the methods used by the Shijingshan tourist center to train workers and staff should be used far more widely. If we are to do a good job of our foreign economic work we must carry out further study of foreign countries so that the import of foreign capital and technology can be placed on a firm foundation.

The report given by Zhou Weiping also made several tentative suggestions concerning the concrete problems involved in the development of special economic zones.